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Independent Union Test; National Service Delay; Churchill Report Awaited

The World's Day—January 18, 1944

Boston: Independent Unionism Faces Test Soon

Independent unionism in New England will go into one of its biggest tests when the independent union at the new Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard votes it out with the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations within 30 days.

This war's first denaturalization proceedings in Massachusetts began today in Federal District Court. The Government charged that Francisco P. Gallucci, former Boston Italian language broadcaster, and onetime Fascist Party member in Italy, had fraudulently taken the oath of citizenship. [Page 2.]

Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, who recently announced he would not run for a third term, said today that he would not be a candidate for public office at the June 19 State primaries. He had been prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for Representative in Congress from Maine's First Congressional District.

Louis Bromfield predicted revolutionary changes in agricultural methods after the war, and stressed the importance of conserving both soil and water, in a talk today before the Advertising Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. [Page 2.]

Any cuts in fish prices to the consumer resulting from the OPA's new retail price plan will be taken out of retailers; no decision has yet been made by OPA as to whether wholesalers are due for a reduction. [Page 2.]

The Fourth War Loan Drive was scarcely under way today when the tiny northeastern Vermont town of Westfield oversubscribed its quota of $3,000. One individual purchased the entire quota and the town now plans at least to double its figure.

Washington: National Service Legislation Delay

The House Military Affairs Committee postponed indefinitely its consideration of national service legislation requested last week by President Roosevelt. The Senate's Military Affairs Committee already has arranged hearings on legislation that would subject most men and women to government call in industry or armed service.

Restrictions on the purchase of all plumbing, heating, and cooking equipment, except items specifically rationed, were removed by the War Production Board. Restrictions remain on cooking and heating stoves, commercial cooking equipment, commercial stokers, domestic oil burners, furnaces, boilers, water heaters, range boilers, and cast-iron tubular radiators.

A wage agreement between railroads and the 15 non-operating unions was submitted to Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization. The agreement is believed to call for an increase of 9 to 11 cents an hour for straight time and in lieu of overtime.

In Europe: Churchill Promises War Report Soon

Prime Minister Churchill, now back in London and ready to resume his duties in the British capital, promised the House of Commons that he would make a statement on the war in the near future.

Marshal Tito, leader of the Yugoslav Partisans, was wounded last summer when his Yugoslav Partisans escaped a German encirclement in Montenegro, BBC correspondent in Cairo reports.

Denial that the Japanese Minister to Bulgaria was killed during the Allied air raid on Sofia has been made by the Tokyo Radio. All Japanese residents of Sofia are safe, the radiocast said.

Guerrilla organizations in all parts of the Balkans are receiving medical supplies from the Allies, according to the United States Medical Department in Cairo, which did not disclose, however, the manner in which such supplies are delivered. It is presumed they are dropped by planes.

The Germans have confiscated many possessions of the House of Savoy, including the famous coin collection of King Victor Emmanuel and other royal treasures, Turin newspapers report.

Dr. Joseph Tiso, politician-priest who became puppet president of Slovakia under the Germans, has "retired" as Roman Catholic Monsignor, the Associated Press reports quoting the Vatican Radio.

Zagreb officials have announced that Croatian railways will be closed to passenger traffic for a month beginning Jan. 21, the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau in Stockholm reports. No reason was given for the action, and there is speculation as to whether it indicates heavy German troop movements in the Balkans, or extensive sabotage on the railways.

The Rt. Rev. Bernard Griffin was enthroned as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

National: Liberty Bell Opens Fourth War Loan

Four taps on the Liberty Bell enshrined in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, signaled the start of the Fourth War Loan drive to raise $14,000,000,000 in the nation. Mayor Bernard Samuel struck the bell and the sound was carried throughout the nation by a radio network.

Victory gardeners throughout the nation are receiving 275,252,000 pounds, or 70.3 per cent of the supply of vegetable seeds allocated in the year ending next June 30, the War Food Administration announced in Chicago. The rest is going to war and reconstruction agencies here and abroad.

Hope that processed foods could be stricken from the ration list by next fall was expressed in Chicago by Col. Bryan Houston, OPA Deputy Administrator. More home canning and co-operation of commercial canners should enable the step to be taken, he said.

Chicago's paper salvage campaign turned up "the greatest collection of waste paper ever made in America," according to New York headquarters of the drive. In three days, Chicago netted 5,600 tons, it was reported.

Foundry production in nearly 80 plants of the Pacific Northwest came to a standstill as picket lines appeared and about 6,000 Oregon and Washington members of the A. F. of L. Moulders and Foundry Workers Union struck in a demonstration against a regional WLB ruling. An additional 4,000 workers in shops at plants where the foundries operate also will be idle, said operators in Seattle.

Thousands of Pittsburgh workers were late for their jobs today as the heaviest smog—a combination of smoke and fog—in years cloaked the metropolitan area in a daytime blackout, slowing traffic to a snail's pace.

Americas: Venezuela President En Route to U. S.

President Medina of Venezuela left Caracas for an official visit to the United States. General Medina intends to visit Miami, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 6.

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Waste Paper Collection

Boston—Jan. 17-22.
Brockton—Jan. 18.
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Weather Predictions

Clear and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Brisk Selling Marks Opening Of Loan Drive

Army of 100,000 volunteers out to bring in Bay State's $794,000,000 quota by Feb. 15.

A first day's showing that may serve as an inspiration to the rest of the Fourth War Loan campaign was reported today by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

Boston Postal empolyees, who have pledged $400,000 for the Fourth War Loan drive, achieved 25 per cent of their goal on the first day of the drive, the advisory committee comprising the residents of the various postal service organizations reported today to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

More than $300,000 was realized from postal employees of the Boson Postal District during the Third War Loan.

Preliminary reports from over 2,200 issuing agencies in Massachusetts indicate that the public not only is willing but also anxious to buy in the Fourth Loan, according to a committee spokesman.

Credit for the first day spurt of the drive is attributed by the Committee to the talk of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower from London on Monday pleading with Americans to support the loan with bond purchases even as the American and British armies are putting the finishing touches on details for the forthcoming invasion of Europe.

Plant Rallies

The good showing in the State is to be spurred on with plant rallies that have been scheduled in war factories, the Committee said. Selected speakers for the War Finance Committee are to stress the need for the further purchase of War Bonds.

In this one-month drive the American people are being asked to subscribe $14,000,000,000 in War Bonds, the greatest amount that they have yet been importuned to buy by the United States Treasury, in any war loan.

Massachusetts rates high in the Treasury's calculations for the Fourth Loan, the State having been asked to subscribe $794,000,000 during the loan drive. Of this amount Bay Staters themselves have been asked to dig down in their own pockets to buy a total of $258,000,000 in Series E type bonds. Altogether the State's quota constitutes the fifth largest contribution in the nation to the Treasury.

"Back the Attack"

An estimated army of 100,000 volunteer workers, armed with the slogan, "Let's All Back the Attack," were in action throughout the State to bring the fact of the drive before every citizen.

In Boston air raid wardens under the direction of John J. Walsh, chairman of the Boston War Finance Committee, and also Director of Public Safety, have been mobilized to participate in the war loan campaign. Plans for their contribution to the drive were outlined last night at a meeting in John Hancock Hall.

Support of the Fourth War Loan was urged by F. W. Denio, State Chairman of the War Finance Committee, in an official drive statement. "Never has it been more important to put war financing over the top," Mr. Denio said. "We can all see that victory is coming closer, but we know that much hard fighting remains before the war is won."

Appeals Over Radio

Customary appeals are to be issued publicly and over the radio to stimulate the Fourth War Loan. Loan drive workers are to be honored in a series of 12 supper

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

London Stirred by Pravda Incident; Soviet Official Press Silent on Rift; Red Army Perils Rail Hub of Rovno

Associated Press Radiophoto; Associated Press

Allied Military Leaders for Invasion

Upper: Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces for the invasion of Europe, places his hand on a European wall map during a press conference in London Jan. 17. Lower left: Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker (right) is greeted by Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder upon his arrival at a North African airport to assume command of the Allied Air Forces in the Mediterranean theater. Marshal Tedder leaves the post taken by General Eaker to become second in command to General Eisenhower. Lower right: Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who takes over command of the American ground forces in the United Kingdom.

British see cause of dispute in Moscow's suspicion rather than Britons' alleged meeting with Nazis or argument with Poland over boundaries.

Pravda's "rumors from Cairo" story about an alleged separate peace meeting between two British officials and Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, has thrown a bombshell in inter-Allied relations. The effect, as described by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondents in the three capitals chiefly concerned—Moscow, London and Washington—has brought on a delicate situation that needs the wisest statesmanship of all three foreign offices to smooth over.

London opinion is that neither the rumor—which is stated to be an old one resurrected—nor the Russo-Polish boundary dispute, is the real trouble. The real trouble is lack of confidence. It believes that Russia is deeply suspicious of pressure upon both London and Washington by the small nations and there are proposals for fresh negotiations through new channels.

Washington offers similar views suggesting that Russia is annoyed at Britain's policy toward the governments in exile. It is suggested that Britain faces now the whole question of how much influence it can maintain on the continent in the postwar era.

Moscow official press pointedly omitted all mention of the whole affair in today's issues.

Secretary Hull said that the American offer to assist in a Russo-Polish understanding apparently did not reach Moscow until Monday morning, and could not have been brought to the attention of the Russian Government until after the Russians rejected the Polish message.

British Propose Another Setup For Negotiations

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18—The Soviet Union's speedy and emphatic rejection of the Polish note, together with Pravda's reckless publication of alleged British-German secret negotiations have produced as much regretful amazement here as they have caused malicious glee among Dr. Goebbels' propagandists—although the German radio has so far carried surprisingly little reference to the incident.

In authoritative Polish circles here there is also noted a great contrast between the marked conciliatory tone of Poland's second reply on Jan. 14 with what general press comments here today consider Russia's rather brusque reply yesterday.

Disappointment is all the greater here since it was assumed last week that the Russian declaration could be interpreted as opening the way for discussions leading to an understanding between these two neighbors.

The latest reply, which came so speedily that obviously the Polish second note needed little consideration in the Kremlin, maintains that discussion is impossible because the Soviet has ceased to have diplomatic relations with the present Polish Government

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Washington Sees Russian Move As Sign of Annoyance

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The Washington diplomatic group, State Department officials and foreign observers, were as startled as London by the Pravda publication of the alleged British-German "separate peace" rumor.

Here is the way they analyzed the incident:

Irresponsible journalism must be ruled out because Pravda is seldom irresponsible.

Any "build-up of an excuse for a Russo-German separate peace to be justified by the allegation of British intentions is equally fantastic, particularly after the Moscow and Teheran conferences.

Nazi Feelers Reported

Any attempt to get information from the British on some recent German peace feeler is also out the window because full exchange of information about such feelers is now an established inter-Allied routine. Such feelers keep coming from time to time. All three of the biggest Allied powers have received their quota. When profered, they are always listened to for their obvious value as a slant on German thinking. But they are always shared, at once, with the other Allied governments.

Therefore the Russians allowed

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Inside Japan: Food Scarce And War Pessimism Acute

Second of Two Articles

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 18—From a young Chinese, just escaped from Japan, comes disclosure that hope of victory vanished from the thoughts of the Japanese people after the loss of Attu and German defeats in Russia, and that the general feeling toward the war now is one of pessimism which almost approaches an antiwar sentiment.

In an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, this Chinese told of serious food shortages in the parts of Japan through which he passed in making his exit from the country.

"Food supplies in small towns and villages are restricted, but still more or less sufficient," he said. "The shortage in the cities is getting worse because of bad distribution and now is acutely bad. I, like other city people, lived largely on rice and salted vegetables, and was always hungry, having just enough to keep going.

Meat Rations Cut

"The barely sufficient rice ration has remained unchanged for the past year or so, but rice now is mixed increasingly with beans and corn, which the people dislike. Meat rations since 1942 have been curtailed to about one tenth, being only about two ounces a month now. Instead of the former 12 to 20 eggs monthly, only three are available now.

"The monthly sugar ration is three ounces. Even bean curd, which plays a large role in the Japanese diet, now is available only 10 days a month, four ounces at a time if supplies are sufficient. The cities are extremely short of fresh vegetables. Only salted radishes and other salted vegetables still are freely available, so that many friends and myself

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Allies Advance On Soviet And Italian Fronts

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Satisfactory progress continues to be made by Allied troops on both the Russian and Italian fronts, while in the Far East, Allied air power is taking an increasingly heavy toll of Japanese shipping.

The outstanding development on the Eastern Front is the entrance of General Vatutin's forces into the thick outer defenses of Rovno, 40 miles inside old Poland. The city is being enveloped from the east, north, and northwest.

Rovno is the junction of the Berdichev-Warsaw and Sarny-Lwow railways, and its fall might very well be the final blow that would make the Germans' shaky hold on the south and southwest Ukraine completely untenable. Without the railroads that Rovno commands, the Germans would find it almost impossible to move troops

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Senate Group Seeks New Way To Ease Renegotiation Fight

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—After conferences with War and Navy Department officials, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, took before a closed session of the Committee today new proposals for compromising conflict over the present War Contract Renegotiation Law.

Before calling the Committee together, Senator George conferred with department heads in one of the series of last-minute sessions to expedite action on the pending $2,275,000,000 tax bill. One of the bitterest subjects of debate is the renegotiation issue.

Hardly less controversial is the proposal requiring labor unions and other nonprofit organizations to file informational returns with the Treasury. Protracted debate is anticipated over this.

President Roosevelt made known his opposition to the proposed weakening of the renegotiation clauses in his annual message, and the Finance Committee, which wrote the proposed changes into the House bill, has taken heed to the extent of narrowing the field of controversy.

Yesterday the Committee approved an amendment terminating the renegotiation authority on Dec. 31, but giving the President discretionary power to extend the power or shorten it by six months. The President's discretion would be based on a finding as to whether "competitive" business conditions had been restored.

As the Law stands at present war contract renegotiation might be extended to three years after the war.

Both sides of the controversy have been attempting to avoid a bitter floor fight on renegotiation, which has been threatened.

The heat that is latent in the subject is evident in the four-man minority report already presented to the Senate following the Committee's action, led by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and demanding that the profits be taken out of war. The Walsh report charged that the proposed Committee amendments would "strike down the Government's most effective means to prevent war profiteering, and compel, in some instances, large

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Los Angeles Gags Rooster As Critics Yell 'Fowl Play'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Maybe the Los Angeles City Council has something to crow about and maybe it hasn't. Its recent amendment of the Municipal Code to prohibit residents from keeping roosters within 100 feet of adjacent dwellings appears to be popular with the late sleepers, but the wartime city-lot farmers don't like it.

As one Councilman has intimated, moreover, it looks now as though consistency would require the law-making body of this war-production metropolis to do something about barking dogs. And that, of course, might lead to further action to hush clanking milk bottles, crying babies and saxophonists.

The City Council, as the Mayor plainly pointed out in his veto message—which veto the Council promptly overrode unanimously—hasn't really solved the rooster problem, because its new law doesn't concern chanticleers who greet the rising dawn with shrilly crows at distances greater than 100 feet from the nearest neighbor's house. And everyone knows, the Mayor added, that "a rooster can be heard much farther than 100 feet."

Whether this all amounts to fowl

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Suspicion of Double Cross Seen Behind Pravda Action

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 18—The atmosphere here still reverberates from the explosion of yesterday's Pravda bombshell—publication as a Cairo rumor of the allegation that two British officials had met secretly with Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to clarify conditions for a separate peace.

Allied diplomatic circles were even more puzzled than was the average reader. It is easy to discount the Cairo rumor, for anyone who has spent any time in that city knows it is one of this war's chief rumor factories. But the point is that Pravda is a serious publication with a cautious news policy, unaccustomed to publishing wild or sensational items. Moreover a newsprint shortage—the fact that editors must squeeze their material into four pages—further increases the wartime selectivity of news items.

Hence the conclusion follows that Pravda wouldn't have published this "Cairo rumor" without good reason.

The editors feel they may have grounds for suspecting some form of double cross.

Spain Becomes Factor

The fact that the scene of the purported peace talks is a seaboard town in the Pyrenees Peninsula also is pertinent, since Sir Samuel Hoare, a strong advocate of active "noninterference" in the Spanish war, is in Madrid as British Ambassador.

From time to time recently the Soviet press has carried items regarding Gen. Francisco Franco's Blue Division on the Russian front. Presumably General Franco, in his new role of "strict neutrality," had ordered this division recalled in response to Anglo-American "advice." Indeed, this recall was announced and applauded in the press. Yet the Red Army continues capturing Spanish prisoners, whose testimony indicates that the alleged recall was merely a reshuffle that left a number of Spanish troops on the Eastern Front. Allied leniency toward General Franco always has roused Russian suspicions.

Then, the sympathy and support accorded the Polish Government by some Anglo-American circles has caused irritation here. It is pointed out that the 1939 Russo-Polish border was imposed by force of arms with the express disapproval of the League of Nations; that in 1921 Poland was the first nation to violate the League Covenant and break its solemn promise with the illegal seizure of Vilna from Lithuania.

The gist of the Soviet communiqué on the border question may be summarized as follows:

First, from the Soviet standpoint any negotiations regarding the eastern Polish boundary must be based on the Polish Government's preliminary acceptance of the Curzon Line as the main determining factor. The Soviet Government will agree to enter into negotiations on the boundary or any other ques-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Author-Farmer Stresses Part Soil Plays in Peace

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Laying great stress upon conservation of soil and water not only in the winning of the war, but, vastly more important, the winning of the peace to follow, Louis Bromfield, Pulitzer-prize novelist and practical farmer, addressed a joint luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Hotel Statler today.

Revolutionary methods of farming, calling for a reversion to the self-sufficiency-producing ways of our ancestors, and the discarding of the mold-board plow and substitution of disk-plowing were advocated by Mr. Bromfield.

"Agriculture can stand on its own feet without subsidies," he declared, adding that subsidies were merely "stop gaps."

Now Saves Most of Soil

Results so far obtained have checked soil erosion extensively, largely removed threats of flood damage, and built up a great underground water supply, he said.

At the time he purchased the farm, between 80 and 85 per cent of the rainfall ran off into gullies, streams, and rivers, taking with it much valuable top-soil.

"Today even in the heaviest cloudbursts, I can say by actual measure that we keep 90 per cent of the rainfall on our farm."

At a morning conference of the Horticultural Society, Professors Ollie Fink, of the Division of Conservation of the State of Ohio, and W. Elmer Ekblaw of Clark University, Worcester, drove home to their listeners the importance of soil and water conservation.

Bankers Measure Snowfall

Professor Fink told of surveys being made in which some 2,300 persons were engaged annually in measuring snowfall in mountain regions. They were financed, he said, by bankers who were interested in the amount of snowfall since that would later be transformed into water for irrigating farms in the valleys belod. If the snowfall were heavy, indicating considerable water supply, the bankers felt easier about making farm loans.

Professor Fink revealed that it takes approximately 500 pounds of water to produce a single pound of dry vegetation. As far as cattle are concerned, he said, it takes 10,000,000 pounds of water to produce the meat which the average American eats in one year. Soil, he added, contributes but a very small percentage to plant growth, but that little bit is extremely important and will determine the future of America.

Last night Mr. Bromfield informally described his farming experiences at the 56th annual get-together of the Boston Market Gardeners Association at Cary Memorial Hall in Lexington. The meeting was presided over by Milton C. Allen, President of the Association.

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R. I. Governor Asked to Stop Anti-Semitism

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 (AP)—Reporting the occurrence of a series of anti-Semitic incidents in Rhode Island, including assaults upon Jewish children and desecration of synagogues, a delegation of Jewish leaders today called on Gov. J. Howard McGrath to take immediate steps to counteract such activities which "are undermining the very core of democracy by attempting to deny the ideals of individual equality and religious liberty."

The group, consisting of officials of Roger Williams Lodge B'nai B'rith, presented to the Governor a lengthy memorandum, including affidavits from victims of alleged anti-Semitic attacks, based on an investigation conducted in this State by representatives of the New England regional office of the anti-defamation league of B'nai B'rith.

The Governor was urged to appoint immediately a commission "with appropriate powers to investigate, prosecute and eradicate these un-American developments" as one of the steps in an extensive program of action against occurrences which the memorandum said "reveal the same pattern as has recently been found in Boston and in New York City."

The momorandum submitted to the Governor gave details of 21 incidents involving assaults on Jewish children, an attack on a Rabbi, the breaking of windows in synagogues, and other acts of vandalism. Attacks on Jewish children, it claimed, were usually preceded by the question, "Are you a Jew?" and in at least one case a boy who was beaten became "severely ill."

The memorandum also charged that scurrilous and obscene anti-Semitic literature has been distributed widely in Rhode Island. Among the places where it claimed such literature has been circulated it named the naval stations at Newport, Quonset and Davisville and the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard.

Shoe-Sale Crowds Take Store Stocks In a Few Minutes

"One of the worst rushes we ever had" was the way the department stores described the demand for unrationed sales-shoes yesterday. Most of the higher-priced shoe stores are sold out of the unrationed footwear this morning, although the low-priced stores still have some to offer.

Thayer-McNeil Company, one of the few high-priced shoe shops to run an unrationed clearance-sale yesterday, opened their doors at 9:30 a. m. and closed them 20 minutes later, so heavy was the rush of customers. Throughout the day customers were admitted gradually as others left, but the store closed at 4:45.

At 5:13 last night, the Office of Price Administration, in the hope of stemming the tide, issued notice that the two-week period during which shoes under $3 could be sold without exchange of ration stamps had been extended to three weeks. But it seems evident, at least in Boston, that four or five days will suffice to clear the retailers' shelves of these sale-shoes.

OPA regulations permit retailers to sell on this unrationed sale, no more than 15 per cent of their September inventory.

Job Placements High

Placements of people in jobs in Massachusetts last year by the United States Employment Service totaled 271,258, it is reported by Powell M. Cabot, State Manpower Director. This ran 62 per cent over the year before. Women put in jobs numbered 118,303 or 55 per cent more.

Boston Radio Talent to Aid Loan Drive

Fay

WEEI's 'Youth on Parade' Starred

Featured on WEEI - CBS - Statler - Treasury Fourth War Loan program at 12:30 Wednesday morning will be juvenile dramatic group from WEEI's Saturday morning program, "Youth on Parade." At left is Dolphe Martin, director, with juvenile thespians Milton Grubbs, Rebecca Pappas, and Eugene Spellman. William Robson, CBS radio producer, is to direct the national network program.

Natives of Papua Praised By Missionary in Boston

Fifteen years an Anglican missionary on the Island of Papua, New Guinea, the Rev. John Dewhurst Bodger is in the United States for the first time.

The still-young English cleric, who is Dean of Missionaries in the Territory of Papua, and represents all Catholic and Protestant missions in the Papuan Legislative Council, was loud in his praises of Papuan natives when he talked with the press in Boston yesterday.

"They have saved the lives of thousands of our own boys in this war," he said. "They are loyal and faithful and brave. In one engagement that I know of personally 74 natives acted as scouts into the enemy lines. All 74 gave their lives, but as a result of information they brought back only two white soldiers were killed."

Met Senator Lodge

At the suggestion of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, whom he met when the Senator was in Papua on his last summer's battlefronts tour, Dean Bodger is acquainting Washington with some little-known facts about the now-important island of Papua, or New Guinea.

Emergency landing fields should dot the island from end to end, he feels. There are only two such landing strips as yet, but both have justified the comparatively small expense entailed by the number of planes and lives they have saved.

Willing Listeners

Dean Bodger reported that he had found willing listeners in the American capital. "You see, the war effort out there has been incredibly difficult because of ignorance of the country. No maps existed, and there was no acquaintance with the climate or the habits of the natives," Dean Bodger said. Rainfall varies unbelievably in the different sections, he explained for one thing. He told how a group of soldiers sat in the rain at Milne Bay one night to watch "Mrs. Miniver" on the screen, and while they sat there, 5½ inches of rain fell.

All missionary stations on the north coast of New Guinea have been wiped out by enemy action, he said, and the eight missionaries killed. He, himself, is in charge of the head station at Degora, where seven white men and women constitute the missionary and nursing staff.

"The investment in Christianity in New Guinea," he declared, "is paying big returns today—if you can be as commercial as that." He asserted that it was the natives, Christianized and to a degree educated by missionaries, who practically saved New Guinea from being wholly taken over by the Japanese. Tales of their daily heroism, which Dean Bodger related with high enthusiasm, were too numerous to record.

He told, too, of the heroism of a Japanese flier who risked his life to fly over the Milne Bay station and drop a bag of 400 letters from Australian prisoners of war now held in Japan. It was the first word their people in Australia had had from them, he said.

Taxicab Drivers To Discuss Strike

A mass meeting of taxicab drivers to discuss the prospects of an all-Boston strike will be called within a few days by union authorities, John V. Jenkins, President of the Taxicab Drivers Union of the A. F. of L., disclosed today following a meeting with Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan.

Describing the results of the conference with the Commissioner as "highly unsatisfactory" the labor authority stated that he would call the mass meeting of drivers to act upon the suggestion that charges against policemen for interfering with taxi operations be made in legal form and filed with the Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Sullivan's intention to enforce the cab laws against the police as well as the taxi drivers was clear in his statement that "no honest cab driver need worry about improper interference from the police."

At the same time, Mr. Jenkins pointed out that nothing came out of the conference with the Commissioner to wipe out in any way the threat of a Boston cab strike which he said, "would take every taxicab in the city off the streets. We are united in the industry today as we never have been before," he added.

Whether or not the taxicab drivers wish to carry their war against "petty interference" in their business to the police in the form of legal action, Mr. Jenkins stated, would be left to the mass meeting of drivers. The request of Commissioner Sullivan that affidavits be filed with the police leaves the next move in the police-taxicab controversy squarely up to the taxi interests.

Brisk Selling Marks Opening Of Loan Drive

Continued from Page 1

dances sponsored by the American Hotel Association throughout the nation during the drive. The first of these will be staged at the Hotel Statler tonight beginning at 9:30 p. m.

The program also includes a nation-wide radio program over the Columbia Broadcasting System from 12:30 to 1 a. m. in the early morning hours of Wednesday. The radio program has been produced by William Robson, CBS radio producer, and will include talent contributions by the staff of WEEI, membe Boston station of CBS.

An inducement to have one's portrait painted by a notable artist for purchases of War Bonds was offered by R. H. Stearns Company, as a campaign stimulus. To the top two purchasers of War Bonds at booths in its store during the Fourth Loan, Stearns will commission the American artist Charles Hopkinson, called the dean of American portrait painters, to do two paintings.

Purchaser of the largest amount of War Bonds may have a three by four feet portrait of himself, or one of his choosing, done by Mr. Hopkinson. The runner-up may have a head and shoulders portrait, 25 by 40 inches, also of his choice.

Tickets were also available for the Sunday evening performance of the New England Sector War Bond Cavalcade all-Army show at the Plymouth Theater. Admissions are obtainable through the purchase of War Bonds, at either Kennedy's or the Merchants National Bank, the seat being scaled according to the amount of the bond purchase.

First round in the Wellesley-Winchester inter-town War Bond contest was called when Maurice C. Bird, Winchester War Bond chairman, offered to buy the first War Bond in Wellesley to insure "at least one sale in my rival town." The offer was turned down by Frederick W. Rice, Jr., Wellesley chairman, with the remark, "the Winchester quota is going to need that $18.75.

Supply of Fresh Fish at Boston Pier Shows 52,249,086 Pounds Drop in Year

While rationing and scarcity of meat turned many persons to seafood in 1943, the supply of fresh fish at the Boston Fish Pier was 52,249,086 pounds less during the year than in 1942, and 160,109,145 pounds less than in 1941, according to figures made public today.

The figures, announced by B. E. Lindgren, local representative of the Market News Service of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, show the devastating effect of war and work stoppage on the fishing industry, spokesmen for the business said today.

Landings of fresh fish at the Boston Fish Pier in the calendar year just ended, totaled 143,450,493 pounds, brought in as a result of 3,022 vessel-trips to the fishing grounds, compared with 195,699,579 pounds landed by 3,992 trips in 1942 and 303,559,638 pounds from 6,571 trips in 1941.

Requisitioning of many of the larger and most modern of the fishing fleet for war work left the industry with about 50 per cent of its usual productive capacity, and then, work stoppage by union fishermen in protest against OPA price ceilings and regulation, made further inroads in the supply of seafood available to the public, a spokesman for the industry explained.

For the most graphic picture of the near-famine of fish brought about by the work stoppage, which is only now being corrected, fish interests at the Pier point to the Government figures for December, compiled under direction of Mr. Lindgren. Landings for December totaled 150,625 pounds, all from the inshore fleet, the report discloses, but in December of a year ago the landings totaled 7,574,455 pounds.

Prices paid fishermen for their catches, averaged 8.82 cents a pound during the year 1943, the figure including offshore and inshore trips. The previous year when fish was more plentiful the average price to fishermen was 6.45 cents, and in 1941 when landings were comparatively heavy, average prices were 3.85 cents a pound, the report shows.

Patriotic Groups To Hear Canadian

Robert P. Jellett, President of the Royal Trust Company of Montreal, was the principal speaker at a joint annual dinner of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts last night at the Harvard Club, Boston.

Mr. Jellett has been prominent in War Savings and Red Cross work throughout Canada, and has handled fund campaigns of the Church of England in Canada. Freeman Hinckley, President of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution, presided.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clear and Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Clear and not so cold in interior sections tonight. Increasing high cloudiness Wednesday with the temperatures nearly the same as today. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Clear weather with much high cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow flurries extreme north portion in late afternoon or early night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with nearly clear skies and not so cold tonight followed by increasing cloudiness on Wednesday with snow flurries in mountains toward evening.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clear skies tonight, not quite so cold in the interior followed by increasing cloudiness on Wednesday with the temperature nearly the same as today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:54 p. m.; height 8.6 feet. Wednesday, 6:33 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Miss Maginnis will speak on "The History of The Book" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Italian Minor Arts" at 2 p. m. Both are free to the public.

Ludlow Griscom will give a talk on "Migration. In the Tropics: In the United States. How Birds Reach The United States: How and Why They Move Northward: Why Certain Sections of the Country are Better Than Others," in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Thursday

Harry Dubbs, violinist, and Harold Rubens, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Fish Price Cuts Limited To Higher Charging Stores

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fish prices will not come down as much as has sometimes been forecast, some retail sores will probably show no change, and the major talking point of the striking fishermen will be only in minor part removed by the retail price adjustments due the latter part of this month.

These angles of the fish situation became evident today upon analysis of the national retail price plan recently announced by the Office of Price Administration at Washington.

Whatever reduction the consumer gets at this time will come out of the retail fish dealer, not the wholesaler. If a retailer's margin is today very much more than 1942, he will be rolled back considerably. But if his margin has remained about the same as in 1942, he won't be cut. Savings in some cases are expected to be substantial.

The fishermen's plaint, however, has not related so much to the retailer as to the wholesale dealer. The fishermen struck twice last year because the OPA's wholesale ceilings cut sharply into their income. They charged that the OPA had put down the prices allowed fishermen, and had then let the wholesalers reap the benefit while the public had not profited in lower prices.

Studied by OPA

Whether the OPA did permit wholesalers to make more profit than was normal is still being studied by OPA statisticians and accountants. No decision has yet been made, and the wholesalers' mark-up will not be changed in the retail price plan soon due. The mark-up is the return to the wholesaler for his services.

Heretofore it has been generally assumed that if the public got a cut in the prices it paid for fish, this would come in part out of the reduction in the wholesalers' mark-up.

Eventually, if the OPA determines that the markup it grants wholesalers is too large and slices it, this will bring corresponding lower retail prices.

While some wholesalers have conceded that their permissible earnings were too large, others less favorably situated have protested against a reduction. Much opposition to a cut will be manifested among wholesalers, it is anticipated.

Now that the fishermen's strike is over, pressure on the OPA for a reduction will be largely lifted. Without the strike, the coming improvement in the OPA's retail price plan might have been much longer delayed, it is said among industry leaders.

OPA Investigating

However, wholesalers' 1942 earnings are being studied by the OPA, and in brief, if the survey shows a cut warranted, it will be reflected in the retail price, and if no change appears justified to the OPA, there will be no further change in prices to the public.

The OPA retail plan scheduled originally for Jan. 27, but possibly going into effect a little later, does not call for dollars and cents ceilings. It is just a mark-up. The retailer will be told how much in cents to add to the price he pays for his fish.

But local OPA offices are given authority to issue a community price list in dollars and cents which will be uniform throughout a city. In this case, the community price list supersedes the mark-up.

Probably community mark-ups will be worked out for the entire State of Massachusetts, or at least for all the major cities.

War Plant Owner Protests Tax

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18 (AP)—Miss Vivien Kellems, Westport, Conn., industrialist and war plant owner, announced today she had not paid her Dec. 15, 1943, income tax, and called on all business to follow her example by putting aside "postwar reserves out of their taxes."

Recalling the Boston Tea Party precipitated by a British tax on tea, Miss Kellems said:

"Well, this isn't a Boston Tea Party, this is a one-woman Westport tea party and I cordially invite you to put on your Indian war paint and feathers and join me. Normally I am a law abiding citizen, I believe in obeying the laws of my country, but I am convinced that this tax is a violation of the 5th amendment, probably the 4th also. It amounts to unreasonable seizure and its ultimate effect will be to deprive me of my property without due process of law.

"Either by design or through ignorance, the Government refuses to allow me to set up a post-war reserve so that I may continue the business which I have spent 16 years building," she said in an address for delivery at a civic group luncheon.

"Not only that, but through a smart trick called 'forgiveness' and getting-up-to-date-pay-as-I-go, it tacked on an additional 25 per cent. And this so-called pay-as-you-go tax proposes to tax me on a wartime inventory, work in process, some of which will not be delivered for six months, the money tied up in expansion of machines, most of them so much junk when the war is over. Not only is the Government trying to collect a tax on profit but it is actually forcing me to anticipate profits on work not yet done. . . .

"Therefore, I am not only withholding this money so that I may continue to manufacture tools for our boys who are fighting all over the world, and so I may continue to employ the people who are dependent upon this business for a living, but I call upon all business, both big and small, to follow my example and put aside postwar reserves out of their taxes."

Miss Kellems, whose plant manufactures shell lifters, griups used on mine-sweeping cables and connector grips used by the Signal Corps, asserted the Government had levied a tax that would bankrupt her.

"There is no doubt that we, small business, have been marked for liquidation and I, for one, refuse to be liquidated without a struggle."

Miss Kellems said she had not paid her Dec. 15, 1943 tax. . . . One of the reasons why I have not paid it is because I do not have enough money with which to pay it and to raise the money I would have to mortgage my home, cash in my victory bonds, use the operating capital for my business and then go into bankruptcy. . . . Should I pay this tax, all production of these important tools would automatically cease, 150 people would be thrown out of employment and our armed forces would suffer."

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New Aircraft Carrier Ready For Launching

War Activities in New England

Another United States aircraft carrier, the USS Hancock, will be launched on Monday, Jan. 24, at the Fore River Shipyard of Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass. This is the third vessel of the U. S. Navy named in honor of the famed statesman, John Hancock.

Sponsor of the new carrier will be Mrs. DeWitt C. Ramsey, wife of Rear Admiral Ramsey, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The first U. S. Naval ship to bear the name was one of the first 13 frigates of the Continental Navy. She was authorized by resolution of the Continental Congress, Dec. 13, 1775, and was built at Salisbury and Newburyport, Mass., on the Merrimack River. She carried 52 guns and was 137 feet in length.

It is believed that this frigate was named for John Hancock, who was born in Quincy, Mass., Jan. 12, 1737, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1754. He was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence and served as senior major general of the Massachusetts Militia during the Revolutionary War.

The frigate Hancock put to sea on a cruise in company with the Continental frigate Boston, on May 21, 1777. On June 7, the British frigate Fox was engaged and captured. On the evening of July 4 the Hancock, the Boston and their prize, the captured Fox, were chased by three enemy vessels. The next day the British ship Rainbow gave chase to the Hancock. The chase continued and the next day the Hancock struck her colors, being the first of the original frigates to surrender to the enemy. She was taken into the British Navy and renamed Iris.

The second Hancock was taken over by the Navy from the War Department in 1902. She was at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, in connection with the transfer of the islands, when the Commanding Officer of the Hancock took formal possession of them from Denmark, in the name of the United States, in March 1917.

Maine Project Approved

Construction of a recreation building, including furnishings and equipment at a cost of $85,000 in Brunswick, Maine, for servicemen and civilian war workers has been approved by President Roosevelt. Brunswick is situated between the shipbuilding centers of South Portland and Bath. As a result the population has increased from 8,638 in 1940 to an estimated 15,000. An average of 250 to 500 servicemen visit Brunswick every night and on week ends the number is much greater. The new recreation building, when completed, will facilitate the handling of the vast crowds that visit Brunswick each week, it was pointed out by Regional Director John M. Gallagher.

Hanover Boy Honored

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has commended Lieut. (jg) Lawrence R. Flory of Hanover, Mass., for courageously repulsing enemy planes, at least two of which were downed, when they attacked a merchant vessel. The letter of commendation said that Lieutenant Flory was commanding officer of the armed guard aboard the SS James G. Blaine during convoy operations in the Mediterranean area Oct. 13 to 16, 1943.

Stout Is Promoted

Capt. R. Victor Stout of Boston, athletic and public relations officer at Fort Devens, has been promoted to the rank of Major. Others promoted from Captain to Major were Edward R. Kenealy, post chaplain at Fort Devens; Samuel B. Wylie, of Webster, dentist; and John G. Ray of Dedham, also a dentist.

Receives Silver Leaf

Edwin H. Oshier, who graduated from Mechanic Arts High School here in June, 1926, has just been made a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army, three years almost to the day from the date he entered. His mother, Mrs. Gladys Edenborg, lives at 452 Park Drive. Colonel Oshier has a degree from Leland Stanford University in Mining Engineering.

Save Paper!

America needs wastepaper! One hundred pounds of wastepaper will produce 650 cartons for United States Army field rations K.

Collections Dates For Waste Paper

Arlington—In February.
Boston—Jan. 17-22.
Braintree—Jan. 21.
Brockton—Jan. 18.
Brookline — Curb collection with tin cans on regular collection day every week.
Cambridge—Jan. 23.
Chelsea—Jan. 17-21.
Duxbury—First Tuesday of every month.
Everett—To be announced.
Hingham—Jan. 20.
Hull—To be announced.
Lexington—Jan. 27, 28.
Lincoln—To be announced.
Mansfield—Jan. 22.
Medfield—Jan. 22.
Melrose—To be announced.
Milton—Jan. 21.
Needham—District 1, Jan. 17; District 2, Jan. 18; District 3, Jan. 19; District 4, Jan. 20; District 5, Jan. 21.
Newton—To be announced.
Quincy—To be announced.
Scituate—To be announced.
Somerville—To be announced.
Wakefield—To be announced.
Waltham—Monthly.
Weston—Third Monday of every month.
Woburn—Jan. 30.
Winthrop—To be announced.

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Wide World

Serenade for Palm Beach

Girls of the United States Coast Guard Spars band here are shown in marching formation as they leave headquarters (formerly the Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel). The band performs at many functions in Florida.

Wills Surprises Vermont By Political Withdrawal

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 18—Announcement within the week by Gov. William H. Wills that he would neither seek a third term as Chief Executive, nor contest in the coming election for the seat in the United States Senate, now filled by Senator George D. Aiken, brought an end to a long period of quiescence in State politics. Within 24 hours, Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, of Proctor, and W. Arthur Simpson, of Lyndon, State Director of Old-Age Asssistance, had declared their candidacies for the Republican Party nomination for Governor.

The element of surprise was more in the Governor's announcement than in the statement of candidacy by the two aspirants for the Republican nomination, at least, so far as the general public was concerned. During his arduous two terms in office, Governor Wills has attracted a large and loyal following, many of whom anticipated his continuation of public service for Vermont in Washington. These were not in the least discouraged by the prospect of a bitter battle at the polls with the strong farm group whose loyalties Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont undoubtedly retains.

As an alternative to a major battle with Senator Aiken, others of Governor Wills' friends were confident he could win a third term as Governor, even if it meant breaking a precedent. Consequently, the Governor's withdrawal from all political activity, on the grounds of health, came as a surprise to all but a few of his closest advisers. The impact of his withdrawal announcement was all the heavier because his Jan. 9 radio address admonishing Republican Party leaders that what had been termed their "stop-Willkie" tactics, was threatening the life of the Republican Party, was interpreted by some of his followers as a springboard into national political prominence.

Proctor and Simpson

Simultaneous declarations for the Republican nomination for Governor by Lieutenant Governor Proctor and Mr. Simpson followed expectations, but the Governor's announcement cleared the way for a new division in political loyalties.

Lieutenant Governor Proctor has served as Speaker of the House of Representatives and as two-term Lieutenant Governor, also President of the Senate. His announcement contained what he termed "certain fundamentals": "Increase our per capita income," through further development of our "four chief natural resources—agriculture, forestry, industry and recreation."

"Provide the best practical education possible for all our youth and equalize education at a higher level than at present;

"Encourage the mutual co-operation of labor and management in industry . . . and the rightful sharing of each in the fruits of industry;

"Provide for the proper care and security of the unfortunate;

"Administer the business of the State and the growing number of services required of it in the most forward-looking and prudent manner."

One-Term System

Mr. Simpson, State Director of Old-Age Assistance since its inception in 1936, will be making his third bid for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1931 and again in 1933, he was defeated for the nomination by Stanley W. Wilson, of Chelsea. Bonding for roads versus "pay-as-you-go" was the big issue in each bitterly fought contest.

In announcing his candidacy Director Simpson opened with the flat declaration that he favored "inaugurating a return to the vigorous one-term system of electing Governors of Vermont." He also pointed out that it has been 26 years since any of the eight northern counties of Vermont [of which his own Caledonia County is one] have furnished a Governor. Declaring that "with the help situation what it is, I must stay on the job as Old-Age Assistant Director, regardless of personal conveniences," he added he would not solicit support until he had relinquished his present position with the State. It was his opinion, he said, a few weeks next summer "will be sufficient for me to acquaint the voters with the issues of the campaign."

Director Simpson has been identified with agriculture since boyhood. He own and operates the family farm in East Lydon, and as a breeder of short-horn cattle, has become nationally known. He has often been judge of the short-horn breed at national cattle shows. He is Chairman of the Board of the Cary Maple Sugar Company, Inc., of St. Johnsbury, the State's largest dealers in maple products. During his terms as Director of Old-Age Assistance for Vermont, he has become prominent as one of the ablest administrators in the country, with Vermont having the lowest old-age administrative cost of any State in the Union.

272 Days of Food Supplies For Every Soldier Abroad

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—For every American soldier fighting overseas the Army must have on hand 272 days of food supplies, Brig. Gen. J. E. Barzynski, commanding general of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, said today.

"This means enough butter for 272 days, enough meat for 272 days, enough of everything that each soldier eats for 272 days," General Barzynski said in a statement. This supply accounts for some of the heavy stocks of food in cold-storage warehouses in this country, he added.

(Cold storage stocks of beef on Jan. 1 totaled 225,900,000 pounds against 127,000,000 a year ago; pork 509,100,000 pounds against 490,000,000 pounds; butter 154,364,000 pounds against 24,979,000 pounds; and eggs (fresh and frozen) 3,379,000 cases against 2,485,000 cases.)

In addition, the Army must have on hand 90 days supply of food for every soldier stationed at Army camps in America, General Barzynski stated. Each soldier eats approximately 5¼ pounds of food a day, which compares with average civilian food consumption of a little more than 3 pounds daily.

The supply of food needed for the overseas soldier was broken down by General Barzynski into these departments: 15 days supply in transit; 65 days supply in ports and depots; 30 days supply afloat; 92 days minimum overseas supply; 45 days overseas operating stocks; 25 days extra supply to cover losses from enemy action.

Storekeepers Warned

New England storekeepers were warned by Office of Price Administration officials today that they must apply at once to their ration banks for the new red and blue ration tokens if they wish to sell rationed commodities after Feb. 27. The warning came after the OPA and the Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association had learned that there are still hundreds of retail storekeepers and merchants who have yet to take the necessary steps to obtain an ample supply of the new tokens.

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Chinese Like U. S. Aid On Farm Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service, back with the War Food Administration, after a 6,500-mile survey of China's farm lands, said today that he found Chinese farmers "know and need their land, and are receptive of anything that is good for it."

Dr. Lowdermilk who was Professor of Agriculture at Nanking University from 1922 to 1927, is just back after a year as adviser to the Chinese Government in a program to conserve soil and water and increase food production.

He spent most of his time in Northwest China where he found the farmer fighting a losing battle with soil erosion on steep slopes.

Accompanied by two other specialists from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and a field staff of eight highly-trained Chinese agricultural specialists, Dr. Lowdermilk worked right in the fields with native farmers working out practical solutions to the problem of saving moisture and soil.

Demonstrations were arranged to show farmers how strip cropping and contour cultivation saved nearly all the rainfall on a 24 per cent slope where in the past there had been considerable run-off and erosion.

One demonstration conducted in Tienshui, Kansu Province, led to the formation of the first Soil Conservation Association in China.

One of Dr. Lowdermilk's most spectacular recommendations involved the sowing of grass, shrub and tree seeds by airplane in small clay pellets. This technique has already been tried in the United States. The pellets, containing fertilizer, as well as seed, are dropped, in the manner of incendiary bombs, after a rainfall when the soil is moist.

Soldier Writes Fiancée Total of 1,554 Letters

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Private Raymond Nieto, stationed somewhere in England, is the war's champion letter writer, his fiancee, Helen V. Lilly, aircraft worker, believes.

In the last 15 months she has received 1,554 letters from him—36 in one day. And from all those letters, not a word deleted by censors.

Nelson Cites Production Gains, Hits Selfish Pressure Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—In a review of the tremendous productive achievements of the past two years—achievements which have staggered the imagination of the world—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, last night denounced those Fascist-minded Americans and their foolish and misguided followers who for some paltry gain for themselves would destroy the nation's unity and the democratic balance.

Mr. Nelson's sharp criticism of these Hitler admirers, his condemnation of the increasing boldness of pressure groups appeared near the end of his address made at a British-American-Canadian Combined Production and Resources Board dinner here last night honoring his chairmanship of the WPB on the occasion of the Board's second anniversary.

Other major points made in Mr. Nelson's address were:

1. The success of America's civilian war effort has hinged on the balance of production—as between military and civilian requirements, as between big and little business, as between management and labor, and as between the thousands of detailed war production programs.

2. Volume production of less essential (civilian) goods cannot be expected until the war picture is much clearer. While the nation is entering a new phase of production with some factories closing down, some manpower available, the pressure for increased production of civilian goods must wait on the military needs, must be tied to the nation's morale, must be worked out with fairness to industry.

Mutual Benefit Attained

3. Good will and balanced judgment can solve war's problems as is seen in the work of the Combined Production and Resources Board on which the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States are represented and of which Mr. Nelson is a member. Each country's own best interests are served by the well-being of the others.

4. Russia's leaders not only want to work harmoniously with Americans but with their rugged realism they profoundly respect American achievements. We can do business with Russia for our benefit, for her benefit and for the lasting benefit of the world.

5. The American people, as public opinion polls reveal, are considerably more war-minded, war-consecrated, than their leaders credit them with being. Deterioration on the home front has not been in the minds of the great majority of Americans, but is confined rather to the selfish designs, the ignoble intrigues of pressure groups.

The major portion of Mr. Nelson's address dealt with the nation's staggering war achievements and their method of attainment. American industry's famous know-how and flexibility, combined with the nation's will to win deserve the credit he said. Not only did the nation turn out in the last two years nearly 134,000 planes, 27,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping, 148,000 tanks and other combat vehicles, 1,200,000 military trucks, but it did it without destroying the balance of production.

Little Business Guarded

Repair parts continued to be turned out in adequate quantities to keep the civilian economy rolling. Home materials, heating equipment, plumbing stocks continued to be produced in large enough batches to prevent total domestic disorganization. Automobile parts continued to be manufactured in large enough quantities to keep workers' cars on the road. And little business, which it seemed for a time might be thrown to the wolves in the rush to get mass-production concerns into war production, is now protected and aided by the smaller War Plants Corporation.

Mr. Nelson emphasized the extreme need for keeping the nation's war production machinery flexible. Though over-all volume continues to rise, the thousands of separate programs involved are continually changing. Shift from the defensive to the offensive, improvements in design, climactic changes in war fronts are continuously altering the balance of production.

Concerned by the evidence of Fascist ideology in certain Americans' thinking, Mr. Nelson denounced those men and pressure groups which seek to make big profits out of the war, which produce wartime strikes, which gamble with the country's future to gain a petty advantage for themselves. But a heavy day of reckoning awaits these people, he warned. The fundamental good sense of the American people, he was confident, would in the end take care of these self-seekers, these exploiters of their country.

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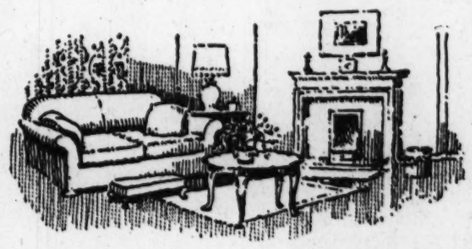
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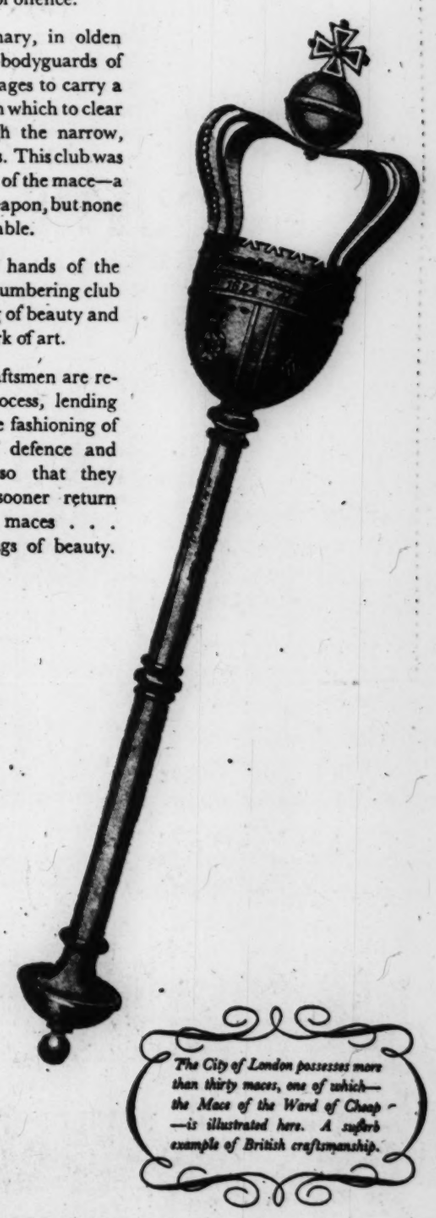

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Katherine Dunham's 'Tropical Revue'—'Jackpot' on the Stage in New York

Primitive Dances Featured In New Show at Opera House

By Margaret Lloyd

Katherine Dunham, with her company of Negro dancers and musicians, opened a week's engagement at the Opera House last night, and received applause that was not as large in volume as one might expect from such a very large audience.

Miss Dunham is a comely young woman, among other things a certified anthropologist who spent a year or more of research in the West Indies on a Rosenwald Fellowship. Her compositions are transcriptions from Negro life as it looks to her from her observations in the Caribbean islands and in Harlem.

Having spent considerable time on Broadway and in Hollywood, as well as in halls of learning and on native territory, she has expanded her concert program, "Tropics and Le Jazz Hot," of a few seasons ago to the present glossy "Tropical Revue," with accent on show business and sex.

* * *

When the prevailing theme is treated as part of the religious ceremonies of a primitive people, as in the male puberty and fertility rituals of the fairly dull concert piece, "Rites de Passage," it has a certain dignity that commands respect. But when it constantly recurs as sheer animality, calculated and knowing, it becomes boring as well as distasteful. The dancing is strictly muscular from head to toe, well done in kind; the rotary motions of hips and pelvis, it may be added, overdone.

Miss Dunham has surrounded herself with excellent dancers in this style. They are strong, rhythmic, elastic, uninhibited rather than abandoned, and in passages of leaps, whirls, and other aspects of genuine gayety, appealing. In her own dancing she seems more willfully lewd because less unconstrained and natural than the others.

* * *

The music, especially of the Latin-American rhythms and jungle drums, is sometimes stirring. There are interludes of varying degrees of musical interest according to the listener, by the Dowdy Quartet, the Dixieland Jazz Band, the Leonard Ware Trio, and the Cuban singer, Bobby Capo. The costumes, and some of the settings, by John Pratt, are often spectacular.

But in spite of these surface colors, and the loud energy of the dancers, Miss Dunham's vaudeville does not sum up to a very exciting show, any more than it represents the best in the arts of her people.

* * *

New Ballets in Prospect

There are new ballets in sight. Dance News announces that "Ballet Theater's impresario S. Hurok is authoritatively reported to sponsor the production of the late Michel Fokine's 'Paganini' for the company," and that Vera Fokina will stage the ballet; and that "there is a strong possibility that George Balanchine will choreograph a production for Ballet Theater in time for the New York season in April." Agnes de Mille has been working with the company on her new ballet on tour; and announced last fall was a new ballet by Jerome Robbins.

* * *

Graham Mysteries

All Graham dances are mysteries, when you come to think of it. But added to the new mysteries of "Deaths and Entrances" and "Salem Shore" are these: Why, when these works have achieved such stupendous success, are they not soon repeated? Why, when an artist can command two capacity audiences in a large Broadway theater once in two seasons, could she not make it more of a habit and do the same in two performances a month? And why does she try to perfect perfection, taking the punch out of "Punch and The Judy" by unnecessary alterations?

* * *

Slavenska's Company

David Thimar, formerly of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, and Jack Gansert, formerly of the Jooss Ballet, are among those in Mia Slavenska's little company, now on a coast to coast tour to last until April 30. They are booked for over 70 performances. Two other dancers named are Audrey Keane and Norma Vaslavina.

Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson
In "Madame Curie," coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday

Alfredo Valente

Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne
In "The Cherry Orchard," in its final week at the Wilbur

Allan Jones Star of New Freedley Show

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Success was in the air at the Alvin Thursday evening, even before the curtain went up on Vinton Freedley's "Jackpot." An eager audience awaited as sumptuous a musical comedy as the season has witnessed, and the onlookers gave every evidence of enjoying the fast-paced fun. An elaborate joke has been built by Guy Bolton, Sidney Sheldon and Ben Roberts around a war-bond lottery, in which a pretty defense worker is the prize, pledged to become the bride of the bachelor holder of the winning ticket. The fun arises from the purchase of the ticket by three chums who are in the Marines. They put up the money on shares. Astonishing are the number of variations that the authors have been able to discover in this simple jest.

* * *

Mr. Freedley has given the entertainment every advantage of talented singers, dancers, and comedians. There is naturally little suspense in telling, for the evening could hardly end otherwise than with the discovery that the romantic leads were made for each other, however fantastically they were brought together. Allan Jones as Hank, the handsomest of the trio of Marines, quite obviously was destined to pair off with the pretty defense worker, Sally played by Nanette Fabray.

Mr. Jones was applauded long and often for his satisfying lyric-tenor presentation of Howard Diez' and Vernon Duke's songs, proving again his well-schooled talent for establishing a mood in each of his numbers. He did much for the piece as a whole because of the wholesomeness of his light touch in situations that sometimes skirted the edge of naughtiness.

* * *

Miss Fabray is pretty and gay as Sally, touching off the serious implications of her role as neatly as she does the humorous twists of the story. Jerry Lester and Benny Baker make much of their opportunities as comic friends of the hero, having quite a lot of fresh material to work with in connection with their army duties in the camouflage corps. To be sure, they are on the stage so much that one couldn't but wonder if they were not habitually AWOL. As Jerry and Winkie they were each entangled in ludicrous romances with the comédiennes, played by Mary Wickes and Betty Garrett.

The music is largely in modern dance rhythms, well supported in the songs by witty lyrics that were sung with the crisp clearness that they demanded. There are many satirical details in the entertainment, growing out of a visit to a radio studio, and the presentation of a caricature ballet, "Grist for de Mille," staged by Charles Weidman, in which cowboys and nymphs cavorted to accompaniments that positively laughed. Peter Hamilton, Florence Lesaing, and Flower Hujer had the leads in this ensemble item.

Hank has a pleasant sentimental song that is sure to become popular: "What Happened?" Here the accompaniments are delightful in their embroidery of musical comment. There is a double quartet that sings several times to good effect between scene changes, and the second act is knowingly opened with a number by a girl accordionist, Eva Barcinska, to cover the time it takes for the spectators to return to their seats. The chorus girls are pretty, are costumed handsomely in frequent changes of dresses, and they can all dance. Altogether it looks as if the town had acquired another long-run musical.

De Bellis

Lily Pons
To sing at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Longy School

Virginia Payton Bacon, cellist, and David Bacon, pianist, are announced to give an Open House Faculty Concert at the Longy School of Music, Cambridge, this evening. They will present works by Cervetto, Haydn, Beethoven, Prokofieff, Hindemith, and Bloch.

Woodcuts and Drawings

Drawing, woodcuts, and stained glass by Alice D. Laughlin will be on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through Jan. 21.

"Drawings for the Four Gospels" comprise half of this exhibition, which adds up to 153 items. Miss Laughlin set herself to an enormous task, made more exacting for the small size and delicate delineation of the Biblical illustrations. The diminutive pictures describe the chosen texts in a spare dignified manner. Miss Laughlin calculates each stroke of the pencil, works out each pattern on a balanced, well-ordered scheme. Some drawings are more skillfully executed than others, although all of them express the graphic purpose of the artist.

The woodcuts, from the nature of the medium, project their patterns more vividly. They are free of those pedestrian qualities so common in that medium. Miss Laughlin manages to be both decorative and literary. The group of prints of Madeira themes seem the most animated, inventive, and witty.

Line drawings show her gifts in pen and ink. The lines are set down clearly and confidently. The illustrations and chapter headings for "We'll to the Woods No More" by Edouard Dujardin are luminous and epigrammatic.

Finally, stained glass reveals the talents of this artist in yet another medium. She works independently, holding somewhat aloof from the practices in glassmaking current hereabouts. She does not use paint to "texture" the glass to the degree that most contemporaries do. The patterns are clear, bright, and flat.

* * *

Guild of Boston Artists

Water colors by Charles H. Richert are to be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists until Jan. 29. This is the first solo exhibition of Mr. Richert who served as secretary of the Boston Water Color Society for 15 years.

The pictures were painted in Maine in the vicinity of Mt. Desert. They are modestly and feelingly executed. The stroke of the brush is confident and summary. The artist conveys a credible atmospheric quality. Among his subjects are rock-rimmed coves, trees, skies, rocky stretches, in mutual contrast and enhancement. There are a few interiors showing the aptitude of this painter with genre.

D. A.

G. & S. Repertory

The repertory of R. H. Burnside's Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company for its two weeks' engagement at the Boston Opera House starting next week will be as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "The Mikado"; Wednesday afternoon and evening, "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore"; Thursday, "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Friday, "Patience"; Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday evening, "The Mikado."

Monday, Jan. 31, "Iolanthe"; Tuesday, Feb. 1, "Yeomen of the Guard"; Wednesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 2, "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Thursday, Feb. 3, "The Gondoliers"; Friday, Feb. 4, "The Mikado"; Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5, "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore"; Saturday evening, "Ruddigore"; Sunday, Feb. 6, "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."

The company will include Florenz Ames, Kathleen Roche, Robert Pitkin, Catherine Judah, Bertram Peacock, Marie Valdez, Robert Eckles, Allen Stewart, James Gerard, and Kathryn Reece.

Screen News

Betty Field will be starred by Paramount in "Miss Susie Slagle's," Augusta Tucker's story of Baltimore boarding-house life.

* * *

Terneen Productions, which is making pictures for release through Columbia, announces that Pat O'Brien will be starred in "Pilebuck." The cast will include Carole Landis, Ruth Warrick, and Chester Morris. Edward Sutherland will direct.

* * *

Brian Donlevy is making a war bond tour during a vacation, which resulted from his refusal to appear in a film called "Blonde Bombshell." His suspension ends on Feb. 28.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Programs in English RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Theatre Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"What Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—McGeachy's News Round-up. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Songs of Old London. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Lieber!.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutiers Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

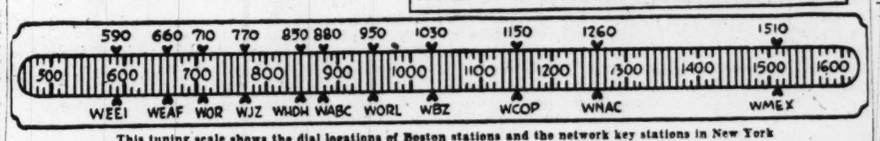
WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

7:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
7:15 p. m.—"Bonds from the Soil," dr.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
8:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
8:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
8:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
8:45 p. m.—Cadet Victory Songs.
9:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—"Moods for Moderns."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orchester.
11:35 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk..	Morton Downey, songs;	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Across Caribbean..	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	'Bonds From the Soil"	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	National Farm & Home	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys.
3:45	'Help Wanted'	Hour: speakers; music	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry; News .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Drm; Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	"Million Dollar Jury":
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical Roundup	Fourth War Loan dr
4:30	'Navy Wings': Int.	Concert Hall	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead" ..	"Million Dollar Jury":
4:45	Defense; "Date" ...	Concert Hall	Young Widder Brown ..	"Cadet Victory Songs"	Fourth War Loan dr
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; Glen Gray's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c...	'Dick Tracy': sketch.	"Portia Faces Life" ..	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish melodies .....
5:30	Follies; Quartet ..	Jack Armstrong': sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Chick Carter': sketch.	Irish melodies .....
5:45	American Women'	Capt. Midnight': sketch	Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	"Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale ....
6:15	Edwin,C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review": Music	Musical program	"Moment Musicale" ...
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory" ....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Orch.; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Jerry Sears Presents...	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming..	News service .....
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours":	Gershwin's Music .....
7:45	Hour: songs; or.	USA; soloists	Boys"; Ronald Colman	Fred Lang, news	Gershwin's Music .....
8:00	'Big Town': drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Moods for Moderns".	Studio Speaker .....
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum 'n' Abner'' ...	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	"A Date With Judy" ...	'Pick & Pat Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch...
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Show: Lauritz Melchior	"A Date With Judy" ...	Small; Vincent Lopez	Variety Hour .....
9:00	Burns & Allen	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater: dr.;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour .....
9:15	show; W. Bendix	"Famous Jury Trials".	Laird Cregar, guest	"Believe It or Not" ..	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Report to Nation:	All Star Band: Metro-	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour: Bruins-
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	politan Op. House; Song	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"What Can We Do	Toronto Maple Leafs
10:00	'Romance': drama.	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	About Strikes?"	Hockey Game .....
10:15	'Romance': drama.	Sammy Eisen's Orch ..	Bob Hope Variety Show	Cleveland Symphony Or.	News service .....
10:30	Congress Speaks ..	National Radio Forum:	Red Skelton and Co ...	Erle Leinsdorf, cond.:	Johnny Messner's Or.
10:45	Guy Lombardo's Or	'Wages; Price Control'	Red Skelton and Co. ..	Mary Martin; Bruce	
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Foote; St. James Fes-	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:15	'Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch....	Weather; 'Off Record'	tival Choir; Brahms'	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Shep Field's Orch.	Fishermen's program ..	Words at War: drama;	"Requiem"; News	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Shep Field's Orch.	Dance Orch.; News.....	Lin Talyi's 'War Tide'	News; Weather; Music.	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ melodies	.....
7:15	News; Bill Elliot ..	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	.....
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music; Weather	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious .....
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News, service	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News ..	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee, wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan inter-	Newsreel of the Air ...
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	views Lt. Peter Deering	Newsreel of the Air ...
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club ...	Home Forum; Talk ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club ...	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	"New Horizons".	The Breakfast Club ...	Wartime Food News ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
9:45	Food Fair; Talk ...	The Breakfast Club ...	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories..	Music; S. Amer. Music	Olmsted's Story Drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk ....
10:30	'Open Door'; sk...	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; sketch ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill" ..	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga .....
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade': sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ ...
11:30	'Bright Horizons'.	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr..	Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Cl.
11:45	"Aunt Jennny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service; Talk ..
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news ..	Musical program .....
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ..	News service	Musicale; News .....
12:30	'Helen Trent': sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
12:45		"Hoedown"	Marjorie Mills, talk ..	Hank Lawson's Music..	Drama and Music .....
1:00		The Little Show; Ra-	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera ....
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch...	Religious program ....
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ...		"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news ..	Religious program ....
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup..	Curtain Time .....
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time .....
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies Be Seated" ...	"Light of the World" ..	Network	The Pepper Shaker ....
2:45	'Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies Be Seated" ...	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling ..	News; Farm & Home ....
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	Musical Poll of Hits ..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	State Department of	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Education; speaker	"Right to Happiness"..	Variety show; orch...	Jamboree .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Drama; "Tune Time"..	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies .....
4:30	Life to the Front..	Concert Hall	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Henry Jerome's Orch...	Al Donahue's Orch. ..
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Concert Hall	Young Widder Brown ..	Henry Jerome's Orch...	Freddie Slack's Orch...
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Bob Chester's Or
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life" ..	'Archie Andrews': dr.	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Follies; Quartet ..	'Jack Armstrong''	'Just Plain Bill'': sk..	'Chick Carter'': sketch	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women..	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell'': sk.	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale ....
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Yesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Studio Orch.; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news.	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Frank Masters Presents	Fred Waring's Orch...	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming ..	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Lieut. Colton G. Morris	"Halls of Montezuma";	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps series..	Rhythm Ramblers .....
8:00	Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By..	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	'Swing Up the News"	Ella Fitzgerald, songs.
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	Hersholt; News	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosnik's Or	L. Roman; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan; Music
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest: John Garfield..	"Believe It or Not" ..	Classical Album .....
9:30	Jack Carson Var.	Frankie Master's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Sen. Owen Brewster,	Classical Album .....
9:45	show; guest	Dance orchestra; Songs	"Mr. District Attorney"	"America Tomorrow"	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	Royal Arch Gunnison..	Local sports .....
10:15	"Andrea Chenier"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Knowledge ..	Sports Preview; A Ward	Local sports .....
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Tony Pastor's Orch....	Local sports .....
10:45	Alec. Templeton ..	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge ..	Drama; Music; Weather	Local sports .....
11:00	News; Weather	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch. ..	Weather; Bumps Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch...	Dick Jurgens' Orch....
11:30	Richard Arnell's 1st	Fishermen's program ..	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Symphony; Orch.	Les Brasso's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End; News .....

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—Com. Next MON. JAN. 24
NATION'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
The New Opera Company Production
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
Reinhardt-Korngold Version — Company of 100
Direct from Two Seasons in New York
MAIL ORDERS NOW—BOX OFFICE OPENS THURS.
EVES. (EXC. SUN.) 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10
SAT. EVE. 3.75, 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10
WED.-SAT. MATS. 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10. Tax Inc.

PLYMOUTH—ONE WEEK BEG. JAN. 24
Ludmilla Pitoeff
The HOUSE in PARIS
EVES. .55-2.75. THURS. MAT. .55-1.65
SAT. MAT. .55c-2.20 (Tax Inc.)

WILBUR 2 WEEKS BEG. JAN. 24
EDWARD CHOATE presents
(PRIOR TO NEW YORK)
DECISION
A New Play by EDWARD CHODOROV
Thomas W. Ross • Doro Merande • Joseph Anderson • Ruth Maddern
Seats Now Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .85, .55
Prices Eves. 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .85, .55
WILBUR LAST WEEK Eves. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster present
LE GALLIENNE • SCHILDKRAUT
In a New Production of Chekhov's
"The Cherry Orchard"
EVES.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
MATS.: Wed. & Sat. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10

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FALCON OF THE CO-EDS
WED. REVIEW
"INFORMER" and "SALUDOS AMIGOS"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
CARMEN MIRANDA
ALICE FAYE • BENNY GOODMAN • JUNE PRISCILLA BAKER
The Gang's All Here
CO-HIT "Charlie Chan in Secret Service"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE and ORPHEUM
BIG NEWEST & FUNNIEST! RED SKELTON Whistling in Brooklyn
Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 A.M. State 11:15 A.M.
DARING! STARTLING! REVEALING! The Cross of Lorraine
with ANN RUTHERFORD, JEAN ROGERS, KARE BARLAND, PIERRE AUMONT, GENE KELLY, GEORGE ZUCCO, CHARLES DINGLE
2 BIG MGM HITS!

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Preston FOSTER • Lloyd NOLAN • William BENDIX
"GUADALCANAL DIARY"
Plus "THE GOOD FELLOWS"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Claudette COLBERT • Fred MacMURRAY
"NO TIME FOR LOVE"
Plus "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House"

BOSTON

POULTRY Show JANUARY 19 23
BOSTON GARDEN

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LIFEBOAT
By JOHN STEINBECK
Starring TALLULAH BANKHEAD
with WILLIAM BENDIX And A Startling Cast!
A Sensational Saga from 20th CENTURY-FOX
ASTOR B'WAY & 45th ST.

ALICE FAYE • CARMEN MIRANDA • PHIL BAKER
BENNY GOODMAN and ORCH.
in "The GANG'S ALL HERE"
PLUS ON STAGE — JIMMY DURANTE and ORCH.
ORRIN TUCKER • HUTTY KALEN • RAY ENGLISH
BUY MORE BONDS BOXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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RICHARD RODGERS presents
A New Musical Adaptation of Mark Twain's
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
by FIELDS, RODGERS & HART
with VIVIENNE SEGAL—DICK FORAN
MARTIN BECK Thea. 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
CI. 6-6200. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evgs. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET —WALTER WINCHELL
"A HIT!"
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS AND FRIENDS
by DODIE SMITH
Katherine CORNELL Raymond MASSEY
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
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OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street La. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
ST. UBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
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"A definite hit . . . gay, glib, daffy—enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun.
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THUR. & SAT., 2:40

"The Funniest Woman in the World!"
ZASU PITTS in RAMSHACKLE INN
"A humdinger of a play, as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'"—Rascoe, World-Tel.
BOYALE Thea., 45th West of B'way. Cl. 5-5760
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50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
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SONJA HENIE & ARTHUR M. WIRTZ present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Sun

Women's City Club Told Of Situation on Fabrics

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Simpler and fewer colors will be used by interior decorators this spring, members of the Women's City Club were told this morning. Printed materials like chintzes are available, but no more woven multi-colored fabrics are being manufactured as these are too wasteful of thread for wartime, explained Miss Amy Sacker, lecturer on interior decoration at the Garland School. Consequently, she said, one-color fabrics are being shown as never before and manufacturers are concentrating on interesting patterns in their weaves.

Put a gay chintz at your windows and pick up its colors in monotone fabrics for chairs and sofa cushions, Miss Sacker advised. For variety use a quilted valance for your draperies, either in the chintz or a plain color. Quilting will be popular this season, she said.

The news about spring dress fabrics, on the other hand, is that there are none, according to Miss Muriel Cox, director of the Chamberlain School and a specialist in clothes, who was the other speaker on today's Celebrity Morning program. "There is not even a definite new spring color," she said. "There are some fascinating developments in fabrics, but they are not for civilians, and I can't even talk about them."

To achieve that 1944 look, dressmakers are using novel color touches, manipulating what fabrics they have in unusual ways, and cutting materials into narrow skirts and short, boxy jackets with collarless necklines. Among the novel color combinations will be a fuchsia or orange jacket worn with a black skirt and a white rayon crepe blouse. Lemon yellow, chartreuse, and tangerine will be worn with Navy, Miss Cox added.

There will be an acute shortage, she said, of good cotton materials like fine chambrays and ginghams. One New York store, she said, has just imported some cottons from Mexico which it had woven by natives from American designs and these are of sheer texture. The materials that come from Guatemala, however, are much heavier.

Miss Sacker delighted her audience with a collection of modern fabrics which she arranged in various combinations to suggest appropriate decorative schemes. For a man's pine-paneled library, for instance, she chose materials in copper, peacock blue, and chartreuse, to be used with a fringed, plain-surface, dark-brown rug, and a desk covered with glazed linen in tortoiseshell design. Covering whole pieces, such as a desk, is a new note this season, she said, reminiscent of the magnificent furniture made by Boulle under Louis XIV.

One of the new dominating glazed chintzes was the key piece in a possible living room arrangement which Miss Sacker visualized. Its dusty blue, gray-green, and jonquil yellow were to be picked up by the furniture in the room—a quilted blue fabric for the sofa, gray-green in an interesting weave for two solid-color chairs, the yellow on two smaller pieces of furniture. She would also have yellow glazed lamps and yellow leather for the seat of the desk chair. Walls and woodwork tinted blue to match the draperies would combine with a putty-colored carved rug to form appropriate background for these pieces.

Miss Sacker warned her audience that the only sunfast colors today are the primary ones, the new raw shades, as she called them. Care, she said, must be taken to protect the subtler shades from the direct rays of the sun.

Old Persia Is Topic

At tomorrow's Morning of Diversion, Mrs. William Dana Orcutt will present Mme. Lamya Sarmast, a native of Persia. The speaker, who is now an American citizen, will not only describe her former country as it was before the new regime, but she will discuss the Persia that was so recently host to the Teheran Conference. Tickets are on sale at the box office at New England Mutual Hall, where coffee will be served at 10:15 preceding the lecture at 11 o'clock.

Wednesday Programs

Boston League of Women Voters—Miss Valeria Knapp will lead an informal discussion on "Congress and a Constructive Peace," at a meeting of the Back Bay Neighborhood Group at the home of Mrs. Edward W. Bowman, 149 Beacon Street, at 3 o'clock.

Dartmouth Women's Club—Wilbur Burnham will give an illustrated lecture on stained glass at the Club's regular meeting at the Hotel Vendome.

Called to Capital

United States Army Signal Corps

Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis

Assignment of General Lewis to the Office of Chief of Transportation, as Chief of Procurement, in Washington, has been announced by War Department. The General headed the Boston Ordnance District.

State Workers Renew Protest On MacDonald

Hundreds of State Department of Public Works employees have threatened to quit their jobs if Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald is reappointed, William V. Ward, President of the State, County and Municipal Employees Council, said in a letter to Governor Saltonstall today.

Following the Governor's recent ultimatum that "if the employees do not like their boss, they can resign," Mr. Ward wrote:

"We as individuals, and as an organization, recognize our responsibility to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth, and even, though it was your suggestion that they resign, Governor, we felt that some people might misunderstand the situation and place the blame on the employees."

He said that when the employees signified their intention of resigning on the ground that Commissioner MacDonald was guilty of unfair treatment, the Council prevailed upon them not to carry out their plan.

In the letter Mr. Ward added that the Governor's ultimatum will "tend only to make a tyrant more tyrannical." At the same time the Council renewed its request that Commissioner MacDonald be replaced when his term expires on Jan. 31.

When Public Works Department employees charged that the Commissioner had failed to adjust grievances, the Governor declared that they could quit "if they don't like the boss." At the same time, however, he called upon Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, to investigate charges by employees that rules and regulations of the Department had been violated by the Commissioner. That investigation started this morning.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Brown stamps "R," "S," "T" and "U" now valid; all expire Jan. 29.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Oil Level at 45 P. C.

Massachusetts householders should not have burned more than 45 per cent of their total fuel oil allotment this winter as of today, the Regional Office of Price Administration stated today in releasing its 12th weekly fuel oil index showing the maximum percentage of total fuel oil which ration customers should have burned to date.

Radiocaster May Lose His Citizenship

Denaturalization proceedings against Francisco P. Gallucci, former Italian language radiocaster on two Boston radio stations, were commenced today in Federal District Court, Boston, before Judge Francis J. W. Ford. It was the first denaturalization action in Massachusetts during the present war.

Action against the former Italian citizen who admitted under questioning by Assistant United States Attorney Edward D. Hassan, that he was once a member of the Fascist Party and participated in the march on Rome, was brought by the Government on charges that he fraudulently took the oath of citizenship.

Mr. Gallucci was removed from the air on Dec. 25, 1942, after the Federal Communications Commission ordered a hearing to determine whether it should renew the license of Radio Station WCOP. The Italian announcer had been on WCOP since 1940. Prior to that he had broadcast over WMEX since 1938.

Under questioning by Mr. Hassan, Mr. Gallucci disclosed that he was a native of Naples, Italy, and that he had joined the Fascist Party in 1920. He said he was a member of the Squadristi, but objected to the description of that organization as an "Italian Gestapo." As a member of this group, he said, he participated in the march on Rome and was a lieutenant to Mussolini.

Asked if he was still a member of the Fascist Party, he replied that he was not.

"When did you cease being a member?" Mr. Hassan inquired.

"When I stopped giving my contributions."

"When was that?"

"When I came to the United States in 1933," he replied.

"Did you still believe in Fascism?" Mr. Hassan asked.

"I admired Fascism," the witness replied.

"When did you stop admiring Fascism?"

"When I became an American citizen on March 7, 1940."

Thomas C. O'Brien, former District Attorney of Suffolk County, is counsel for the defense.

In the fall of 1936, Mr. Gallucci assumed the presidency of the Dopolavoro Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., an organization which he said was "modeled on the Fascist Opera Nationale Dopolavoro in Italy," the Fascist organization for controlling the leisure time of the Italian people and instructing them in recreation, physical exercise, and Fascist dogma.

The Massachusetts unit was shortly thereafter incorporated in this State in December, 1936.

Under questioning, Mr. Gallucci said he was the author of the following statement to Dopolavoro members in Massachusetts, published in a program prepared for a social occasion:

"Members of the Dopolavoro! It is the exclusive privilege of the Fascist Regime, the creation of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro, that, while it offers to those who work with their hands and their heads a field for mutual recognition and appreciation, thereby consolidating the bond among the vital forces working for power and the greatest future of the nation, it assumes functions of the greatest social significance, caring for their moral elevation and, what is more, stimulating sentiment for the nation among those in the organization.

"Il Duce started the O. N. D., entrusting to it the definite task of promoting the organization, the co-ordination and the stimulation of institutions calculated to elevate both intellectual and manual workers physically, intellectually, and morally in their leisure hours.

"And Italy, a country with whose glorious name are connected the most notable innovations and discoveries, understood the lofty meaning of what Il Duce said, and joined up with the new Fascist organization enthusiastically.

"Its vogue and the sympathy towards it have been demonstrated in very concrete fashion by the steadily increasing number of those organized in Italy, in the colonies, and in foreign countries.

"But the statement of Mussolini should be translated into action; then there should be four fields of activity in Dopolavoro: instruction, artistic education, physical education, and finally assistance. And in each field the genius of the Chief has been able to create and reap the most desirable results.

"Members of the Dopolavoro! Let our reverent and devoted thoughts return to our magnificent Duce, to His Majesty King and Emperor, and to the splendid nation which extends us her hospitality. For Fascist Italy, warning to the entire world! Eia, Eia, Eia, Alala!"

Mr. Gallucci explained the closing words of the statement as "a Fascist cheer."

George O. Sheldon

George O. Sheldon of Wakefield, who passed on yesterday, designed the lighting system of the Prado, Havana, boulevard, and organized the Traffic Club of New England.

He held the posts of selectman of Wakefield, Secretary of the Water Board, and member of the town finance committee. Mr. Sheldon retired in 1928 after 27 years as New England agent of the Clyde Mallory Steamship Company.

Mr. Sheldon was a life member of Golden Rule Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Wakefield; High Priest of Reading Royal Arch Chapter, and Past Commander of the Hugh DePayens Commandery, Knights Templar, of Melrose. He was a member of the Wakefield Club, Treasurer and Trustee of the Wakefield Methodist Church, and held other prominent fraternal and business offices.

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LET'S GET IT OVER!

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SAVE GAS and TIRES by TAKING the BUS

Riding the Boston and Maine bus is also a great way to save the old family car. And here's the best way to do it:

- Try to travel in midweek, rather than on week-ends.
- Take along as little luggage as possible.
- Phone our local bus office beforehand to find out which bus trip will serve you best.

SAVE YOUR GAS AND TIRES BY USING OURS

Boston & Maine Transportation Co.

SERVING NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND

4TH WAR LOAN

Show that you care...display your 4th War Loan Sticker

Hoover Motors, Inc.

Ford Dealers

PARK SQUARE, BOSTON

Today, with the eyes of the world upon us, THE FOURTH WAR LOAN IS LAUNCHED!

TODAY, the 18th of January, America's Fourth War Loan starts.

It is the largest of all war loans in terms of *individual participation*—in the amount *you* must dig down for.

And—it is, perhaps, the most important of all War Loans. For it comes at a time when the eyes of all the world are upon us; the eyes of our friends, the eyes of our enemies, the eyes of our own fighting men.

We have just entered the crucial year of the war, a year of destiny, a year that promises to decide how good or bad a world we'll have to live in all the rest of our lives. And the world is wondering how deeply we mean it when we promise our men we'll back their attack, and when we promise our Allies we'll stick with them not only through the winning of the war but through the winning of the peace as well.

The Fourth War Loan is the home front's first big test of this new and vital year. It will take unity and determination of will of *all* the people to make the Loan succeed.

The need for this and other War Loans should be clear to every American. This war is the costliest effort ever undertaken by any country. It costs 250 million dollars each *day*. This is just the cost of the war, in addition to the regular, inescapable cost of running a great and huge country. Taxes can't take care of all this outgo. Neither can government borrowing from insurance companies, savings banks, corporations, and other large investors. It is necessary to turn to the people, their weekly wages, their savings accounts, the money tucked away in pantry sugar bowls, in socks, under mattresses.

This is as it should be. In a democracy, war is the business of *all* the people. Some must fight, some must work and put up the money.

It's the *only* way to raise the money. It's also the *right* way to raise the money. It gives you a good place to invest the extra money you have today. It's a curb on inflation, on that dangerous bulk of pocket money that leads to black markets and disastrous spending. It's a mattress for tomorrow, a sort of individually planned Social Security that will bring in welcome money in the years ahead when income might not be the Mississippi flood it is today.

These last are not the reasons for the Loans. They are extra reasons, however, over and above the $1 interest you get on every $3 you invest. The fundamental reason for the Fourth War Loan is that your beloved America, at war and in danger, needs your help!

Every one who has a job or savings, should invest *at least* $100—if possible, $200, $300, or $500 *extra*. Some $5,000,000 Americans, volunteers, will be working to sell these Bonds. One of these volunteers will ask you to buy, where you work, at your home, or some other place. If by some chance, you're missed, find out where to buy and buy on your own.

The place where you work will have a quota. That's where you should make your major investment. That's where your personal quota really counts.

But . . .

The place you live also has a quota. Try to invest there, too. Other people will ask you. Salespeople, in retail stores, have volunteered to help and have an individual quota. If they ask you to buy, try to buy from them, too. Movie theaters, restaurants, schools, banks, postoffices, and many other places also will be selling bonds.

The Fourth Loan is a test of us as a nation.

The eyes of our fighting men are upon us to see if we are backing them.

. . . The eyes of our Allies are upon us to see if we are with them.

. . . The eyes of our enemies are upon us to see if we are soft enough to fall for a non-victorious, here-today-gone-tomorrow peace . . .

Are we? *The answer is in your pocket!*

Let's all BACK THE ATTACK!

TOBE Tobe Deutschmann Corp.

Canton, Massachusetts

The Victory Fund Committee gratefully acknowledges the patriotic co-operation of the firm that has sponsored this advertisement

Red Army Perils Rail Hub of Rovno

Continued from Page 1

from the south to the northern areas, where a great new Soviet offensive has been launched toward the Baltic states.

Moscow dispatches have little to say today regarding this new offensive, but the Germans report the attack is "growing in intensity" and acknowledge serious penetrations of their lines. Latest advices from the front put Red Army advance guards seven miles north and four miles south of the railhead of Novosokolniki. This means the Russians are less than 100 miles from Pskov, which commands the escape corridor south of Lake Peipus for all German forces on the Leningrad-Lake Ilmen-Lovat River front.

In Italy, meanwhile, Allied troops appear to be preparing a major assault on the so-called "Gustav Line" erected by the Nazis as one of the principal outer bulwarks of Rome. General Maitland Wilson's headquarters announced that an American patrol had crossed the Rapido River north of Cassino to determine the strength of the German fortifications, while French troops had occupied Sant' Elia, three miles northeast of Cassino.

Heavy Allied bombers have been active in the Mediterranean theater, pounding railways between Rome and Florence and other objectives in Italy, but the great aerial offensive against Germany appears to be marking time.

In the Pacific, slow Allied patrol aircraft provided a significant sidelight on the weakness of Japanese naval antiaircraft defenses by sinking a 10,000-ton vessel and damaging two others in an assault on a six-ship Japanese convoy off Kavieng, New Ireland.

At the same time, American P-40 fighters gave a further illustration of overwhelming Allied superiority in aerial combat by shooting down 18 and probably 20 Japanese planes which attempted to deliver the heaviest attack on Saidor, coastal gateway to northern New Guinea, since United States Sixth Army units landed there Jan. 2. American losses were negligible.

South Pacific Native Knew 'Empire State'

Distributed by the Associated Press

Somewhere in the South Pacific

A group of Marines on a South Pacific island were arguing noisily about the height of the Empire State building while Noa, a native, washed their clothes.

Each man had his own idea and was soundly vetoing all the others. Finally, Noa interposed.

"No one right," he said. "Empire State Building 1,250 feet high."

A checkup proved he was correct.

Had he ever been to New York?

"No," said Noa, "just good reader."

Russia:

Soviet Drive Perils Rovno

Moscow dispatches said the center of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukranian Army, based on Novograd Volynski, 50 miles east of Rovno, was driving on the rail hub of Rovno in old Poland from the east, northeast, and north, constituting a triple threat which made its early capture a possibility. One column moving in from the northeast already has occupied Tuchin, 13 miles away, and is steadily beating down fierce enemy resistance, a Russian communiqué said.

Soviet engineers were called in to provide equipment for the crossing of the Horyn River, which flows westward through Tuchin's outskirts, and which has not frozen sufficiently for transport on the ice. Beyond the River, there was a formidable four-mile-wide swamp barrier extending to the village of Goringrad, strong point of Rovno's outer-defense system 10 miles to the north, which also has to be negotiated by General Vatutin's forces.

The five-day-old Russian offensive on the Leningrad front, meanwhile, continued to roll forward with the occupation of five additional localities north and northeast of Novosokolniki, a rail junction on the line connecting Velikie-Luki and Riga (the old Latvian Capital). Towns captured on Jan. 27, said the Russian war bulletin, included Kurova, seven miles northeast of Novosokolniki; Kiselevichi, 10 miles to the north; Alkhimovo, 12 miles on the northeast, and Sloboda, 15 miles to the north.

The German High Command said the Russians were attacking north and northwest of Nevel, north of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad, and south of Oranienbaum with "growing intensity." Berlin radiocasts said the Red Army was using 250,000 men on a 250-mile-long front below Leningrad and acknowledged Russian break-throughs north of Nevel, north of Lake Ilmen, and southwest of Vitebsk, White Russian base which has been under siege by Gen. Ivan Bagramian's Baltic Army for weeks.

The Red Army communiqué made no mention of the situation in lower White Russia, where Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky's forces were last reported battling their way through the frozen Pripet marshland toward Pinsk, 100 miles to the west. Advance columns of General Vatutin's right wing, meanwhile, operating out of Sarny to the north along the Horyn River, were said to be within 47 miles of Pinsk.

In the lower Ukraine, General Vatutin's left wing repulsed fierce German counterattacks, the Soviet bulletin said. Main fighting centered north of Uman, 12 miles south of Yarovatka, where the Russians previously had cut the Smela-Khristinovka railway, a minor Nazi escape route from the middle Dnieper Bend. Uman is 90 miles southeast of Vinnitsa, where reinforced German lines have temporarily held up the Red Army spearheads.

Italy:

Allies Tighten Arc on Cassino

An American patrol in Italy crossed the Rapido River north of Cassino and probed the Nazis' strong "Gustav Line" positions, Allied Headquarters in North Africa has announced.

The Yank patrol found the Germans intrenched in fortified positions 300 yards beyond the western bank of the Rapido and withdrew across the River after a skirmish.

French forces advanced 1,000 yards to seibe Sant' Elia, and also captured the hamlet of Valvori two miles farther northeast as the Allied arc tightened on Cassino, sentinel of the valley pathway to Rome.

Patrols were active elsewhere on the Fifth Army front, and the Allies continued consolidating recent gains.

The Germans, meanwhile quickly put last-minute touches on their new line which from Cassino to Sant' Elia runs along the west side of the Rapido, in some places considerably back from the River's bank, on the slopes of Mt. Castellone.

Canadians supported by tanks launched an attack on the Adriatic flank on a 1,000-yard front in the Tommaso area about a mile inland from the coast. Despite stiff opposition from Germans holding high ground, they made some gains which included a foothold across a stream flowing into the sea. At last reports, the fighting was continuing with satisfactory results.

The weather was fine but somewhat cloudy on the Fifth Army front, with gales blowing hard in the mountains. On the Eighth Army front it was cold and clear in the coastal area, but there were high winds and snow inland.

Aloft, Allied heavy and medium bombers smashed at enemy communications, and RAF Wellingtons bombed the Pisa railway yards in bright moonlight.

United States heavy bombers struck at rail lines at Prato, Pontassieve, and Arezzo between Florence and Rome, medium bombers pounded railway yards at Chiaravelle, Viterbo, and Orte, and fighter-bombers hit docks at Anzio and rail yards at Palo.

Yugoslavia:

Nazi Marines Land On Island of Brac

Yugoslav Partisans have inflicted heavy losses on German motorized forces trying to drive through western Bosnia into the town of Glamoc, 55 miles southwest of Banja Luka, an Army of Liberation communiqué declared Jan. 18, but it acknowledged that strong forces of German Marines have landed on the island of Brac, south of the Dalmatian port of Split (Spalato).

Brac, which commands what may be the "invasion corridor" for the Allies from the Adriatic into central Bosnia, was the scene of an attempted German landing last October which was beaten off by Partisan forces.

The communiqué of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) radiocast by the Free Yugoslav Radio also reported the Germans were attempting to break through Partisan defense lines in Likm Province, about 75 miles to the north.

Violent fighting was said to be taking place at Mrkonjicgrad, south of Banja Luka, where for three days Nazi motorized columns have been driving toward Glamoc. Marshal Broz's bulletin said the Partisans were holding and that the enemy suffered severely in men and material.

There were sharp clashes in Montenegro, the communiqué reported.

Pacific:

U. S. Bombers Sink Japanese Cargo Ship

United States Army and Navy bombers sank a small Japanese cargo ship and damaged three others in raids on the Marshall Island of the Central Pacific on Jan. 15 and 16, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said Jan. 17—and the Japanese interception was the strongest yet encountered over any single atoll there.

One American bomber was lost, but two of the 45 enemy fighters that rose to defend Maloelap on Jan. 15 were believed shot down. Two cargo ships there may have been sunk.

The confirmed sinking of a small cargo ship at Likiep atoll on Jan. 15 by Navy search planes brings to seven the total of enemy vessels sunk in the Marshalls thus far this month.

The Navy's Black Cats, famed for low losses and heavy enemy tolls, sank a 10,000-ton Japanese merchantman and left two other cargo ships aflame in a six-ship convoy off Kavieng, New Ireland, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported.

None of the Catalina patrol planes—called Black Cats because of their sooty paint and night-flying habits—was damaged, the communiqué said. The convoy included four merchantmen and two warships, possibly cruisers, pilots returning from the action the night of Jan. 16-17 stated. The two damaged vessels still were aflame the next day.

While Allied fliers battered enemy bases at Rabaul, New Britain, and along the northeast coast of New Guinea, Japanese bombers struck their heaviest blow at the expanding American invasion wedge at Saidor, New Guinea. The raid did little damage and cost the Japanese 17 fighter planes and a dive bomber, with two other fighters listed as probables. Allied P-40 fighters which intercepted suffered only minor loss.

Unless the weather is "unusual" this year, the Japanese base of Rabaul, New Britain, can expect only a few more days of limited bombing, according to a dispatch from an advanced South Pacific air base.

Rains which are always heavy in January and February have prevented the heavies of the 13th Air Force from getting over Rabaul targets in large numbers for several days.

Maj. John W. Moore, Boston, of the 13th Bomber Command, pointed out that the seasonal rain front moves southward about Feb. 1, leaving the northern Solomons and Rabaul clear.

Cape Gloucester:

U. S. Marines Halt Foe In Fiercest Battle

For fully five minutes the Japanese chanted and shouted, "Prepare to die, Marines." At 4:15 a. m. they charged.

Five times they charged, and five times the United States Marines hurled them back in what became the fiercest battle of the Cape Gloucester campaign — the battle of Walt's Ridge.

The battle on the invaded western end of New Britain is described in a delayed dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the Marines. He paints a picture of brave men slugging it out in hand-to-hand encounters; of a gun crew exhorted to superhuman efforts by the need for a lone piece of artillery; of bearded, weary men, hauling ammunition to the men on the line.

For a half hour, the issue was in doubt. It was so serious that at the end of the fourth attack, troops on the left side of the Marine line ran out of amunition and carriers replenished the supply barely four minutes before the Japanese launched their fifth and last attack.

Lieut. Col. Lewis Walt had his command post approximately 75 yards from the tip of the ridge that was given his name. This former Colorado Aggie football player from Fort Collins, Colo., took over command of the troops who had been in the line over a week. They were discouraged men who had lost two of their top-ranking officers in heavy fighting which preceded the final battle.

Colonel Walt knew before he had been there long that this would be one of the decisive battles of the campaign. It was apparent that the ridge was a strong point of the enemy's position and the Japanese had been ordered to defend it to the last man. While Hill 660, which the Marines captured, was the key to the Borgen Bay defense, the ridge was the key to Hill 660.

The battle was two days abuilding. Colonel Walt, with Major Robert Dillard, Macon, Ga., assisting, pushed his men through jungle so dense that visibility was reduced to less than 10 yards.

There had been brief but desperate clashes and the usual torturous job of knocking out snipers. And there was the rain. Day after day it rained in sudden drenching downpours. It soaked the men to the skin; made them cold. It turned trails up slopes and across gulleys into "devil's slides" over which men climbed only by pulling on trees and bushes along the way.

Thus was the stage set when Colonel Walt set up his command post at the base of the ridge and began the assault. Up to this point he had had the help of tanks, but now they were useless because of the steep slopes.

Colonel Walt ordered the attack to move forward and the Marines struggled toward the top of the ridge. They battled every inch of the way against picked troops of the Japanese Army—veterans of Bataan, it later was learned.

Near the top, they dug in, for it was getting dark. There was little sleep that night of Jan. 9, for the Americans were too close to the enemy lines.

Shortly after 4 a. m. the Marines got ready. At 4:10, they heard chanting and shrieking as the Nipponese worked themselves up for the assault. It was designated to frighten the Marines and it had worked before on inexperienced troops. But these Marines had heard it on Guadalcanal; they only tightened the grips on their rifles.

At 4:15 the Japanese charged.

Over the front only 100 yards wide they came, rifles with bayonets fixed held before them. The Leathernecks met the charge with bayonets and hand grenades and hurled back the onrushing Japanese. But they had come so close that fallen Japanese tumbled into the Marines' own foxholes.

Nimitz:

We'll Smoke Out Foe Intrenched in Pacific

Japanese strongly intrenched in their Pacific island strongholds will be "smoked out" when and where the Allies choose to strike, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in urging support of the Fourth War Loan drive.

"The Japanese are thoroughly intrenched in island archipelagos that remain to them in the Pacific," said the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet in a radiocast address from Honolulu.

"They are a vicious and resourceful foe. But we will smoke them out, at times and places chosen by ourselves."

Elements of American land, sea, and air power are "fused into a deadly, disciplined fighting team," he said, and "to carry the fight to the enemy in these ocean areas involves long distances over which we must continuously send supplies.

"To guarantee our success requires our continued purchase of War Bonds," Admiral Nimitz declared.

Malaya:

Allied Guerrillas Harass Japanese

Guerrillas led by British officers who survived the fall of Singapore still are operating against the Japanese in the Malayan jungle, says the Rev. Marcus Cheng, prominent Chinese Christian who escaped from Singapore last year.

Most of the Japanese troops who participated in the capture of Singapore have long since been transferred to other fronts, he declared in an interview on his arrival in Chungking, China, and those remaining are outnumbered six to one by the guerrillas, who include Chinese, British, Australians, and Indians.

Burma:

Allied troops fighting on the Mayu Peninsula in Western Burma repulsed two Japanese counterattacks on the night of Jan. 15-16, Allied Headquarters has announced.

RAF Transport Deep in Sicilian Mud

Wide World

Plane Held Up as Bad Weather Strikes Catania Runway

Some idea of the weather conditions that RAF Transport Command members have to contend with in Catania, Sicily. Above is a Douglas DC3 Dakot being dug out of mud at Catania Airport.

Big Catalinas Have Field Day Attacking Japanese Shipping

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 18—The sinking of Japanese cargo ships is a rather common occurrence nowadays. But when an entire convoy is attacked and disrupted by Catalina flying boats, as reported in today's communique, the event merits special attention.

The "Big Cats," as these lumbering seaplanes are called, are not combat craft in any sense of the word. They are too slow and their unwieldy bulk prohibits rapid maneuvering. Their chief mission is to search for enemy shipping and barge traffic and then report their observations back to their bases. But their Navy pilots are as intrepid as any fighter pilot and with the few bombs they carry in the bays, they sometimes turn in a remarkable extracurricular record.

Such was the case two nights ago when a group of these "Big Cats" were covering their usual tiresome patrol northwest of Rabaul. It was dark and the pilots were getting bored. Looking down suddenly they spotted the churned-up wake of a group of ships. Moving closer they could see a convoy of four merchantmen and two warships. This was a rich prize that might get away before Allied bombers could be summoned.

So, disregarding heavy ack ack, the "Big Cats" closes in and carefully began releasing their limited bomb loads. Their markmanship was nearly perfect. A 10,000-tonner was hit amidships by two of the bombs and big fires burst from the holds. Direct hits were also made on two other vessels of 8,000 tons and 6,000 tons. After the "Cats" used up their bombs they flew off.

The next day Allied reconnaissance planes found the ships. The heavier ship was almost entirely submerged and the other two were still burning profusely. The rest of the convoy had moved off abandoning the stricken vessels.

It was a field day for the "Big Cats" since too often their missions are fruitless—cruising over thousands of miles of barren ocean-waste without even spotting even a floating barrel. But today the boys of the "Big Cat" squadron can look any combat pilot in the eye and grin.

Father of Flier Finds Missing Son

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—A father whose Army flier son was reported missing after being shot down over Italy decided to cross the ocean to find the boy—and he succeeded despite needle-in-the-haystack odds.

The story of Wilbert Clyde McDonald's search from port to port and the eventual reunion in North Africa was related Jan. 17 by the son, Sergeant Edgar McDonald, of Jersey City, N. J., in an Army-sponsored press conference.

Young McDonald bailed out as enemy fire sent his Flying Fortress down. He credited an Italian doctor with harboring him until American troops arrived in the village where he had fallen.

The father, employed on a New Jersey coastal tug, meanwhile received the bare news that his son was missing over Italy. He wanted to know more, to see the youth if possible.

He quit his job and signed aboard for Italy. He inquired at various ports without success and reluctantly sailed for North Africa. There he learned that the son had been brought back to North Africa to convalesce and that, recovered, he had returned to Italy only the day before.

An Air Force officer lent a hand at his point. He arranged for the Sergeant to make a flying trip for a reunion with his dad.

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Russian Drive in North Eases Leningrad Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 18—In piercing the German defenses along a railway linking Novosokolniki with Dno in northern Russia, the new Soviet offensive has severed one of the three vital supply lines of the German forces dug in around Leningrad. This means that pressure on the partly beleaguered city has been reduced.

Further progress of this new offensive would cause a direct threat to the trunk railway linking Pskov and the Leningrad area with Latvia, Lithuania, and East Prussia. The severance of this line would leave the Germans around Leningrad with nothing but circuitous communications around the northern end of Lake Peipus and doubtless would hasten the withdrawal of all German forces from Estonia and Leningrad Province, possibly as far as Riga and the west bank of the Dvina River.

The terrian in the area of this latest drive is generally acknowledged to be the most difficult of the entire front, which explains why the Germans, dislodged from theid advanced positions everywhere else on the Russian front, have managed to intrench themselves and hold on around Leningrad even though the Russians did succeed in breaking the blockade ring.

Difficult Territory

Soviet front-line correspondents on the spot emphasize the topographical difficulties and the stubborness of the German resistance. Pravda's correspondent writes: "The snow-covered forest abounds with dangerous pitfalls for tanks. One false step off the road and you are mired in a swamp that doesn't freeze up even during the heaviest frosts—and this winter is mild hereabouts."

This mild winter possibly helps to explain why the Leningrad sector has not been active sooner.

According to the Tass correspondent, the German first line of defense near the Nasva railway station was breached at dawn the first morning of the attack—presumably Jan. 16, when the enemy was taken by surprise. This first impetus carried the Russians to the railway line north of the station, and they stormed the village of Manokovo, key point of the German defense, in depth.

Thereafter, the Russians turned southward and by midday had captured Nasna. Soon afterward, the Germans, having recovered from their surprise, made desperate efforts to restore their position along the railway. They counterattacked with tanks and self-propelled guns with the support of dive bombers which assaulted the Russians without a letup in formations of 20 to 25 planes each, but they failed to gain their objective and by evening were forced to retreat. According to latest reports, the Red Army advance continues in this sector.

Counterattacks Awaited

In the Ukraine, the Red Army apparently is waiting for German counterattackers in the Vinnitsa neighborhood to wear themselves out before resuming large-scale operations, though local advances continue in the Sarny Province.

The present German counterattack, like most recent Nazi counterattacks, is for the purpose of protecting the rail line. This time it is the main line from Lwow through the southern Ukraine to Odessa. This constitutes the main surviving link with the Germans in the Dnieper Bend.

So far, there is no indication that the Germans are any more likely to succeed this time than in their previous effort to protect the lateral railway through Berdichev, Zhitomir, and Korosten.

On the contrary, they again seem to be squandering their forces in costly futile onslaughts that probably will leave them too weak to resist the next Red Army thrusts. This continued repetition of disastrous tactics again demonstrates that the German command apparently has lost its caapcity to learn by experience.

Incident of Churchill's 'Vacation'

Associated Press

It Happened in North Africa

The British Prime Minister takes a ride with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of British forces for the European invasion, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, who has succeeded General Montgomery as commander of the British Eighth Army.

Soviet Anger Seen in Pravda Move

Continued from Page 1

publication of the rumor for the purpose of expressing annoyance with the British. What are they annoyed with the British about? Obviously, Britain's policy toward governments in exile—particularly those representing countries where Russia has a particular interest.

The citing of Greek and Yugoslav sources in Cairo as the authority for the story points to some interest in those two. London has long since largely abandoned the rather nostalgic hope expressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill when last in the United States that the existing kings of those countries might return to their thrones. In all practical matters British policy now accepts the Yugoslav Partisans and also has cautioned King George of Greece against forcing his original intention of going back to Greece at once after the liberation.

But there have been some vestigial efforts to work out compromises between King Peter and King George and the respective Yugoslav and Greek popular movements. Perhaps Moscow chose this device for implying that the Cairo groups surrounding these two Kings are acting as mouthpieces for German propaganda, since separate peace rumors usually spring from German propaganda.

Reaction to Poland

More than likely, however, it was a Russian reaction, perhaps spontaneous rather than studied, to the way the negotiations over Poland are progressing. More and more evidence is accumulating that Moscow is much more concerned with the personality and the attitude of the Polish Government than it is over the question of the exact location of the Polish frontier.

The Russian statement proposing the Curzon Line as a basis of negotiation indicated a considerable resilience of attitude on the frontier itself. But the reply to the Polish overture for a general settlement of differences and to the invitation to Britain and America to act as intermediaries was to claim that the Poles had rejected the Curzon Line and to publish the Pravda rumor.

This looks more than anything else like a strong Russian disinclination to resume relations with the Polish Government, and resentment over the considerable success London has had in keeping the door open by holding the Polish Government to a tone of moderation in its public statements.

If the Poles had been free to express their inner feelings, it is probable they would have closed the door to further negotiations. Apparently that is exactly what Moscow wanted, and London gets no thanks for having prevented it.

The Polish argument that their present Government is extremely liberal according to prewar Polish standards makes no impression with the Russians. Their answer is that no matter how liberal many of the Poles in the Government are, it still is subject to heavy reactionary influence, in fact is subject to a veto by such influences.

Resilient Diplomacy

None of this necessarily closes the door finally on chances for some compromise with the Poles. Soviet diplomacy is resilient and capable of compromise when it encounters firm opposition. It never resented Admiral William H. Standley's famous chidings over their failure to give credit for Lend-Lease. On the contrary, they subsequently have rendered considerable praise for Lend-Lease. The Kremlin often has taken a strong position, and then backed away from it under pressure.

This incident may well be for the purpose of testing out the real extent of London's, and of Washington's, interest in the Polish Government. They have nothing to lose and perhaps something to gain by making a fuss at this moment. Right now is the time when precedents are being established for the postwar world. Russia has committed itself to the policy of mutual settlement of mutual problems. But it obviously doesn't invite British influence in Eastern Europe unless Britain really means to have such a voice.

Now is the time for Britain to determine by its firmness on the Polish issue whether or not it will have a voice in affairs beyond the Rhine.

Perhaps also the Kremlin doesn't want its Allies to have too much prestige with the Russian people. The Pravda rumor can hurt British prestige inside Russia. Incidentally, it also hurts Russian prestige inside Britain. Maybe they didn't think about that, or didn't care.

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London Stirred by Pravda Incident

Continued from Page 1

since they were broken off following the Katyn affair.

Development of Soviet Polish relations during the past few days clearly indicate that insofar as Moscow is concerned the basic issue is not the Curzon Line frontier, upon which some agreement certainly could be reached, but Moscow's refusal to negotiate with the present Polish government.

The first step in Russia's opinion, is the clearing of ground by removal of Polish ministers not regarded by Moscow as helpful to future mutual relations. This is plain in the last part of Russia's first declaration, it is now so plain that it cannot be ignored by the other allies unless they seek deliberately to ignore the situation in Eastern Europe as Russia conceives it must be.

The Times in its editorial on "the brief and not particularly cogent Russian reply" seeks solution of the Polish-Soviet problem by some other method than the "medium of public declarations," and is confident that the "time has come for approaches of a different character through channels which it wouldn't be difficult to establish once the intention exists."

Obviously, the intention must come now from the Russian side since it broke off diplomatic relations with Poland and has rejected both Polish statements.

But it is also obvious that no amount of "nonpublic methods," about which the British like the American public isn't too enthusiastic, will get over the fact that Russians won't discuss anything with some Polish leaders.

Heir of Pilsudski

Outstanding among these is Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander in Chief of the Polish Army. He is assumed to be the heir of the Pilsudski legend and played significant roles in a number of Soviet-Polish conflicts after 1919.

General Sosknowski was Minister of Defense during the Polish Soviet war, he protested and resigned when Premier Sikorski signed the Polish-Soviet treaty in July, 1941, and further General Sosnkowski built up and has since directed the Polish underground movement.

General Sosknowski's qualities as both man and soldier are unquestioned, but it has been made equally clear by comments in the Russian press and in such dailies here as the Daily Worker that Moscow has long objected to him.

It is also assumed in some circles here that some leaders of the Polish Army in the Near East [including General Anders] do not find too much favor in Moscow's eyes and that changes there would be appreciated.

The position today then is fundamentally one of lack of confidence, not of frontiers, and some solution must first be found for this problem. It is lightly assumed in some quarters here that this is merely a question for the Russians and Poles themselves.

Must Keep Pledges

But if Britain and America adopt such attitude it is not likely to receive a welcome among the smaller allies, who maintain that this would mean abandonment of much the Allies have said they were fighting for and establish a dangerous precedent for postwar settlements.

The small nations are also asking evidence that in a sphere where it is itself vitally interested the U. S. S. R. is willing to remember its own principle, "peace is one and indivisible."

Britain has a special responsibility in this matter since the Polish note received a blessing of the authorities here as seen by the cordial welcome which it received on Jan. 15.

It isn't denied in most quarters here that both Britain and the United States are faced with a stiff problem awaiting settlement. For while some persons glibly remark that the western democracies must plainly speak their mind and say plainly what they will support and what not to support, these spokesmen withdraw when the question is asked whether the British and American public will be prepared to defend frontiers which Poland may acquire as compensation in the west from Germany.

The fact is that the Soviet-Polish issue has brought the United Nations up against its first serious problem of real politik since the outbreak of the war and it will need all the help which Mr. Churchill and Cordell Hull can give it.

Quick Denial Given

The Pravda report regarding the alleged British-German peace negotiations naturally received quick official denial here.

Some disappointment, however, was shown that an official Communist Party organ should have been "so reckless as to print a grotesque story" of this sort.

In the world at large, comment here says, the Pravda story carries its own refutation on its face, but what is unpleasant is that "such a slanderous accusation against an ally should be circulated among the Russian people."

It was found amazing, too, that at the moment when Joseph Stalin sends his new national anthem to Premier Churchill, such an old rumor, which has been going the rounds of Cairo since Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden were there three weeks ago, should now be reproduced in Pravda.

Cairo Censorship Did Not Pass Story

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Jan. 18

Pravda's Cairo-dated story on the rumored British-German separate peace meeting "emphatically" was not passed by the Cairo censorship, a responsible source said today.

[The Cairo censorship is British-controlled. Authorities in London had expressed doubt yesterday that the Communist paper's article had passed this censorship. The story was dated Jan. 12 and published Jan. 17. It could have left Cairo by some means other than the normal, censored routes.]

German Activity in Spain Laid to Weakened Cause

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The New York Times said yesterday in a delayed Jan. 10 dispatch from Madrid that German agents had been pouring into Spain "in an obvious effort by Germany to save what she can of a situation that has gone badly against her."

The Times said the dispatch, written by Harold Denny, was received from Madrid by way of London and was not censored in Spain.

"A thousand Gestapo agents and other German representatives have appeared in Madrid, alone, in the past fortnight," the dispatch said.

"These reinforce the army of German spies, saboteurs, and provocateurs already long active in chinks and crannies of the country's political and economic structure. . . . In Madrid, spies swarm in the big hotels in such numbers that even casual vistors cannot help noticing them."

"Germany," the dispatch continued, "has some reason to resort to desperate measures, for the struggle for the Iberian Peninsula—the most important bloodless battlefield of the war—now seems to have turned conclusively in our favor. Germany's objective in this field was the use of Spain to flank the whole Allied position in the Mediterranean. . . .

"Now, however, the war has moved so far ahead that observers here do not see how Germany can damage us seriously in this field."

Suspicion of Double Cross Seen Behind Pravda Action

Continued from Page 1

tion only with a government which recognizes it. In other words, relations with the Polish Government must be re-established first.

The inference is that the initiative in mending the breach must come from the Polish Government. This might take the form of an apology for having accepted German charges last April of wholesale killings of Polish officers by Russians at Katyn.

The Russian view is that Polish officials never have retracted their statements on the subject of Katyn or withdrawn their request for a Red Cross international inquiry.

The fact that the Tass communiqué attributes its remarks on Soviet-Polish diplomatic relations to "Soviet circles" instead of to the Soviet Government indicates an attempt to give the affair a semi-official rather than an official character. Again, the term simply may be employed to emphasize the impossibility of any direct dealings with a government with which the Soviet Government has no relations.

Greek Guerrilla Forms New Force

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Col. Napoleon Zervas, regarded by the Allies as Greece's ablest guerrilla leader, has broken with the old Zervas, or Eddes, underground and organized a new guerrilla movement of his own, it was learned here Jan. 17.

The new organization has established headquarters in the mountains of Colonel Zervas' native district of Epirus and has taken the name "National Andartes Bands." It is the only guerrilla organization in Greece actually in contact with the enemy at the moment.

The break was said to have come when Colonel Zervas learned that certain Eddes Central Committee members had been bribed by the puppet Greek Government to carry on fratricidal warfare between the unco-ordinated anti-Hitler groups in the country.

Number of Plotters Detained by Peru

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Peruvian Government announced the detention Jan. 15 of a number of conspirators including Germans and Japanese whom it charged had attempted to organize anti-Jewish outbreaks the day before New Year's to cloak a planned pro-Nazi coup.

Persons involved in the plot, the Government said, would either be deported or notified to leave the country.

In its statement the Government declared that aliens in Peru had gone "so far as to try and join other elements trying to establish antidemocratic regimes in certain American countries."

The statement apparently explained unconfirmed reports—apparently started by the conspirators—that disturbances had occurred in southern Peru. The Government said it had taken police measures and quelled all "disorderly initiative."

Japanese Unify Aircraft Agencies

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio, which reported recently that all aircraft production agencies in Japan had been unified under a single organization, announced yesterday the appointment of Maj. Gen. Toshizo Komamura as the new chief of the Army Air Force Technical Bureau and Maj. Gen. Hatsuzo Taniguchi as the new Commandant of the Army Air Force Technical School.

The radiocast was recorded by United States Government monitors.

Pacific Dominions Start Conference

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 18 (AP)—Representatives of Australia and New Zealand opened their conference here Jan. 17 to deal with mutual problems arising from the war and to plan safeguards against repetition of aggression in the Pacific.

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia said improved permament machinery for continuous consultation between his country and New Zealand would result from the conference.

Premier Peter Fraser of New Zealand said his country doubted the practicability of regional bodies for preservation of world peace, although it was entirely in accord with the idea of a system of regional defense.

New Zealand, like Australia, regards its membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations as a fundamental principle of external policy, Mr. Fraser said.

Germans Tighten Control on Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The German High Command announced Jan. 15 that hereafter senders of letters addressed to points outside the country not only must deliver them personally to post offices and exhibit an "official certificate" bearing a photograph of the sender but must hold a control card bearing a record of all previous letters directed to foreign points.

The order, as transmitted by the Nazi agency, D. N. B., to German newspapers, said that two letters per month per person would be allowed and that each letter must be limited to two pages, each bearing the name and address of the sender.

"The number of items which may not be sent to nonbelligerent countries by post has been supplemented by the addition of a paragraph prohibiting the private dispatch of gramophone records and messages of all kinds recorded by technical means," the dispatch said. It was reported by United States government monitors.

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We can deliver the knockout punch fast, if we will. But it's going to take *superhuman* effort. The total *plus* strength of this entire nation must be forcefully thrown in—not just on the firing line but back here at home as well.

It *can* be done—and it *will* be done—if every one *backs the attack* by investing to the limit in America's Fourth War Loan right now.

Let's force the decision on our enemies as soon as possible this year. Let's make *this* War Loan the average man's and the average woman's own War Loan. Let's not depend on the banks, the insurance companies and the other big investors to supply most of the needed funds.

Just a little extra from everybody—invested in U. S. War Bonds right now—will put this Fourth War Loan over.

And remember, this is no *gift* we're making—it's a *loan* at good interest to the strongest government on earth.

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PIERRE BADER

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Cape Benefited By Kimballs' Friendship

By Frances Blake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Were you to journey over one of the most beautiful drives on Cape Cod, you would come to a point where Monument Road, Orleans, joins Chatham Road. Nestled in a dell, you would see a group of buildings lying close to the landscape as though they had always belonged there—a church, a parish house, and a dwelling house that rambled back toward a workshop. Beyond, you would see an enclosed field where goats roamed at will, and near by a cow tethered under a gnarled tree.

When Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kimball came from New York to Cape Cod in 1933, they were weary of the city. They came to rest, to work, and to become a part of the neighborly community.

They found a dilapidated, age-ridden house and saw its possibilities as a home. They bought it and lived in it for some years without even the convenience of electricity. At first they used the front room, with its white brick fireplace, as their living room. The room next to this was the deck-house of a ship wrecked on shore in 1857 by a gale. Still showing are the original beams with their spikes hanging out. Against the sloping, pitching wall of the room, Vernon Smith has done a mural with lime green the predominating tone and wooden ships, marlin spikes and sailormen as the theme. In a corner stands a hand loom, symbol of the activities carried on there by members of the Parish Art Center. For another house has since replaced this one as the Kimballs' residence. The original living-room has become a little gift shop, filled in prewar days with pottery, metal work and weaving, all done by members of the Art Center in their workshop.

Natural Growth

The "new" house replacing this one, a picturesque little Episcopal church called "Church of the Holy Spirit," and the title of "Reverend," which now belongs in front of Mr. Kimball's name, have all sprung from the Christian kindliness that the Kimballs brought with them to the community and which, having brought, they also found there.

It was only a short time after they came to the neighborhood that it was mentioned with regret in a gathering of friends that the nearest Episcopal church was 25 miles distant. The group wondered if they couldn't hold services together. One of them promptly offered her Camp Auditorium for services. A second (Mr. Kimball) volunteered to read the Morning Prayer. A third offered to play hymns. A fourth made kneeling cushions from floor carpet. A fifth constructed a board for the hymn numbers. A sixth carved a beautiful cross. An antique pine dressing table was transformed into an altar.

Need for Church

When winter came and the auditorium was too cold for meetings, the Kimballs' home was used as the gathering place, but it became evident at the same time that a church should be built. A plot of ground on the Lay Reader's property was selected as a site.

With a church building in view, the little congregation also needed a rector and requested Mr. Kimball to study for Holy Orders. He applied to the Bishop, was accepted as a candidate and did special work at home under former Dean Henry Bradford Washburn of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., which qualified him for ordination on June 1, 1938. The church, in the meantime, was in the process of erection, having started with a fund of $600 contributed without solicitation.

It was some time later that Mrs. Kimball went one day with her husband on a visit to a parishioner and sat in the car while he made his ministerial call. As she sat there, her eye fell on a barn, and when Mr. Kimball came out, she told him she wanted that barn.

"What possible use could we have for a barn?" he asked

"I don't know, but I want it," she replied.

So, for $100, she bought the barn and, for another small sum, had it dismantled and brought to the field behind their home.

House Out of Barn

The time came when they decided it was necessary to have a warmer and more modern house. "We'll make it from my barn," she said.

So she called upon an elderly carpenter and the house began to take shape. No formal architectural plans were drawn. No one knew what results would be.

"What are the dimensions of your house?" asked the carpenter.

"Find the four longest timbers for sills and plates," said Mrs. Kimball.

"Thirty-six feet," reported the carpenter.

"All right, then that's one dimension and for the width, take your next longest timbers."

These were twenty-four feet.

The foundation was laid and floor boards put down. Now a plan was drawn in chalk. "Windows" were indicated. If the Kimballs didn't like the position of their embryonic living-room, they simply erased with the quick swish of a sneaker. Finally they got things down in chalk as they wished, the dining-room of the new house connecting with the rear of the old.

Said the carpenter, "How high do you want your house?"

"Put up a seven-foot timber," instructed Mrs. Kimball. "No, a little higher. No, higher yet." Up it went until it was seven feet four. That was the height of the ceiling.

Next came the question of the pitch of the roof. Said Mrs. Kimball, take two timbers and cross them at an angle. No, that's too high. No, that's not right. There, that's it."

Historic Details

The finished house has restfulness, charm, and vistas. It's built for utility and so it has great beauty.

Some of the windows with their panes of old glass come from an inn in Middleboro and are over 100 years old. The living-room fireplace is made entirely of old brick, garnered from here and there. The timber is hand-hewn tamarack, brought years ago to the Cape by packet from Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Kimball laboriously and lovingly sanded down all the panelling herself. On the walls went cloth paper in shades of blue, reminiscent of old Willow china. On the floors went vivid red, rubbed down with lamp black and turpentine to an indescribably soft, warm tone. Sunshine is permanently there in yellow curtains.

The paper in the dining-room is Chinese tea chest design in shades of terra cotta and rich rust. The curtains are delphinium blue. There's a green band of paint around the yellow door in the dining-room. The large refectory table there is fashioned from the planking of the stalls of the old barn.

Behind the Work Shop there's been an addition built, equipped with carefully scrubbed stalls for the Saanen goats which Mrs. Kimball is now raising. They require much care, but Mrs. Kimball gives it enthusiastically.

These buildings at the junction of Monument and Chatham Roads which look so much as though they'd always been there, bespeak little of human planning. They express another plan—that of Christian living which binds neighbors close within the kindly bond of brotherhood.

Alleman

Concrete evidence of the versatility and generous spirit of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kimball is demonstrated in the little Cape Cod community of which they are an integral part. The sign "Galley West Gifts" in the above picture calls the tourist's attention to the group of newly assembled buildings in one of which he may spend his money profitably. More prominent is the little Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, built by many contributors. Above, right, Mrs. Kimball is patting a favorite white goat which she has raised, and below is the Kimballs' residence, built from a $100 barn by a neighborhood carpenter under Mrs. Kimball's personal direction.

Toddler Thrives on Play With Daddy

Toddlers' Series No. 4

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several days after Tim was born, his mother and dad had a talk about family relationships which has blessed their experience. When his daddy said, "Let's take care of this son of ours together and not let him come between us as babies sometimes do," he realized that he would have to do more than play with his son. So when Tim was put on a bottle his daddy took over the supper feeding and tucked him in for the night.

As Tim grew older, he would listen expectantly for his daddy's special ring, the signal for a jolly romp before bath and supper. They made up a game to the chant of "Sing a song of sixpence." This was a very special game which they shared . . . no one else in the family ever knew the cause for the squeals of delight which frequently emanated from Tim's room during this game. When Tim no longer needed assistance in undressing, he still looked forward to having his dad come up for prayers and a final chat before lights out. As the words, "Comin' up, Dad?" floated down the stairs one realized that there was something fine in the relationship between this father and son. Tim and his dad would probably have been embarrassed had they known that they were once overheard playing "Sing a song of sixpence" when Tim was about nine. Perhaps the memory of that game warms Tim's heart today as he wings along in solitary flight high above the clouds.

Daddy Thrives, Too

During high school days Tim and his dad played in a bridge foursome with two of Tim's friends. When Tim was in college, his dad spent occasional week ends with him. Tim's friends were unanimous in their agreement that Tim had a "swell dad." As Tim grew to young manhood, he and his father did not always agree, but the foundation of understanding and appreciation which had been laid in babyhood gave them a workable basis from which to solve adolescent problems.

You will miss a great deal of fun if you wait for your children to reach the hobby or football stage before you begin to work and play together. Recently I was amazed to see the ability of a one-year-old to push a block around the room to the chant of," "Choo-choo, Choo-choo." When his daddy returned from work, I observed why. After greeting his wife and son the daddy did not bury himself behind the evening paper; instead he and his son had a lark building tunnels and bridges and switching make-believe trains around the room. If this play were only an end in itself, it would be worth while, but it is even more valuable as a means to another end . . . a means to a lasting comradeship.

Mother Thrives, Too

Daddy's day with baby takes on added significance in these days when it is so difficult to get anyone to stay with the baby. Mother is apt to lose her perspective and view trivialities too seriously if she becomes burdened with care. Baby will love and benefit by the nonchalant manner in which daddy plans the day, and daddy, too, will have lots of fun if he is confident that he is master of the intricacies of feeding, bathing, naps, etc. If his charge is a Toddler, he will enjoy sharing his daddy's hobby whether it is gardening, photography, or woodworking. Provide him with make-believe tools and let him "work," too.

If daddy is in the service, it becomes the mother's responsibility to keep daddy a very real part of the family group. Daddy's interests and activities should be a part of daily conversation. Give the child a picture of his daddy and let him play with it as he will. Hugs and kisses for the picture will substitute for those daddy would receive at bedtime in ordinary circumstances.

Daddy by Proxy

That the memory of daddy can be kept vivid is proved in the experience of Duncan, whose daddy left when Duncan was just two. Recently Duncan was proud of his success in piecing a puzzle together and said he wanted to show it to daddy. When his mother said, "You can't, dear, because daddy is away on a big boat," Duncan replied, "Well, I'll show it to my daddy-in-the-picture," and added, "I wish my daddy would come out of the picture and love me." Through his mother's thoughtfulness and his daddy's frequent messages in letters, this little fellow will quickly overcome any sense of strangeness when daddy returns to his family.

Most little children enjoy contact with men. This is partly due to the fact that most of the day is spent with mother and so they enjoy the novelty of a man's companionship and partly because men are so natural and matter of fact with children that they impart a sense of security. So if daddy is away in the service, it is good to plan regular play with grandfathers, uncles or other men.

Experiences shared with parents form the happiest memories of childhood and surely bring reciprocal blessings to mother and dad.

Cereals Glamourized for Dessert

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no shortage of cereals, and we have our Government's assurance that there will be none in the predictable future. And when a large food group combines plenitude, availability, nutrition, bulk, low cost, no ration points, agreeable flavors and textures, and an astounding versatility, that food group is worthy of our enthusiastic acceptance. So here's to cereals!

Cereals for breakfast, by all means. Cereals as a main course for lunch and supper, too, if you like—I don't. But what I do like is cereals for dessert. For instance:

Caramel Dumplings

2½ cups corn or rice flakes, finely crushed
½ cup hot milk
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1 well-beaten egg
1 tablespoon sugar
Grated rind of 1 orange
Salt and nutmeg
2 cups boiling water
1 cup granulated sugar or
1 cup honey and ¼ cup sugar

Melt shortening in hot milk, add 1 tablespoon sugar, a pinch, each, of salt, nutmeg, the grated orange rind and the beaten egg. Mix well, add crushed corn or rice flakes, and form into small balls. Chill in refrigerator until wanted. Melt sugar in heavy saucepan over low heat, stirring the while, until liquid and golden brown. Add 2 cups boiling water and simmer until smooth and free of lumps. (If honey is used melt ¼ cup sugar until brown, add 1 cup honey and 1½ cups water and simmer until smooth. When syrup is slightly thickened bring to a rapid boil, drop balls into syrup, cover tightly, reduce to a slow boil, and simmer 15 minutes without lifting cover. Serve piping hot, surrounded by the sauce in which the balls were cooked. For further flavor and texture, the juice of ½ orange, and 1 tablespoon butter may be stirred into the syrup just before serving.

From Java come these delicious and unusual recipes:

Javanese Rice Bars

3 cups milk
⅔ cup raw rice
1 pinch salt
2 tablespoons sugar
2 well-beaten eggs
½ cup broken nut meats
⅓ cup crystallized fruits
1 egg, beaten with 1 tablespoon milk
Margarine, sugar, crushed rice or corn flakes

Boil rice in milk until soft and fairly dry. Press through ricer, add sugar, salt, eggs, nuts and fruits. Mix well, and spread in buttered pan. Chill in refrigerator until needed. Cut into sticks or bars, dip in the egg and milk mixture, then into crushed flakes, and fry in margarine. Sprinkle with brown or powdered sugar, and serve at once.

Apple Crunch

6 cups corn flakes
½ cup margarine
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup granulated sugar
4 or 5 apples, pared and sliced thin
2 tablespoons margarine, melted
Salt, ginger, grated lemon peel

Mix white and brown sugar, crush corn flakes, add melted margarine, a pinch of salt, and ¼ cup sugar. Press about ⅔ of this mixture on bottom and sides of greased pie plate. Mix sliced apples, ginger, lemon peel and remaining sugar (nuts too, if desired) and fill pie shell. Top with remaining corn flake mixture, and bake, covered, in moderate oven for 20 minutes. Reduce heat, uncover, and continue baking until apples are tender and crumbs are brown and crisp. Serve hot.

Yanks' Wives Still English

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Can you tell me how my British wife can become an American citizen?" Behind this question which is being asked at Information Centers for the United States forces serving in Great Britain, is a tangled Anglo-American nationality problem, spotlighted by war conditions, which many folk here feel should be altered through parliamentary action.

Gwen Winningham, an American woman from Missouri, who seeks to solve legal problems put to her by G. I.'s, at an American Red Cross Club near Piccadilly Circus, says:

"It's tough to break it to a boy, but under American law a woman does not automatically become an American citizen by marrying a member of the United States forces."

To clear up misunderstanding which has arisen here about Britishers who marry Americans, the U. S. Headquarters in the European Theater of Operations made an announcement in their official organ, "Stars and Stripes":

"This husband or wife, . . . will not become a U. S. citizen by virtue of marriage," it says. "They will, however, be exempted from immigration quotas and are entitled to speedier naturalization."

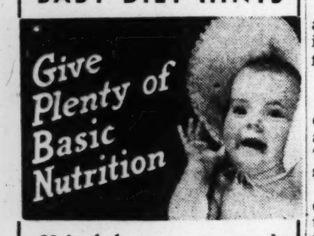
"To obtain naturalization," Miss Winningham explains, "a British wife has to be sponsored in the United States. Usually the boy's family vouches for her financially to ensure that she is not a burden on the Government. After a certain time she can take out naturalization papers."

An American soldier must file a written application to Headquarters for permission to marry two months before the proposed date of marriage. The American Army authorities do not encourage marriage while on active service and do not guarantee the wife a passage to the United States. She gets the usual monetary allowance and certain benefits authorized by military law.

At present two or three applications a week are received at the American Embassy in London for immigration visas to enter the United States from British women who have married Americans.

The children of such a marriage take the citizenship of the father if they go to the United States.

BABY DIET HINTS



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Oleomargarine Taxes Remain, According to Vote by Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The Senate by a vote of 55 to 23 refused yesterday to free oleomargarine from the network of taxes in which the dairy industry has succeeded in enmeshing it over a long period of years.

It turned down a proposal by Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina that the tax bill now before the Senate be amended to suspend for the duration of the war the existing 10 cents per pound tax on margarine containing yellow color, and to permit restaurants, boarding houses, hospitals and such institutions to color margarine and serve it without incurring the $600 annual license fee now imposed on them.

Institutions usually serve margarine white rather than pay the tax.

Senators from dairy states who led the move against removing the tax argued that the only question involved was "coloration and deceit." Change in the law would not increase the supply of margarine nor lower its point value, they said.

"The whole question involved," Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, told the Senate, "is whether manufacturers and dealers shall be allowed to palm off oleogarmarine as butter for the purpose of sufficiently changing the eating habits of the American people that they can hold the market after the war is over."

The House Agriculture Committee voted last November to shelve the butter-oleo controversy for the duration of the present Congress.

Oleomargarine interests, abetted by soybean and cottonseed growers, have attributed their failure to get the tax removed to the fact that the dairy industry has a highly organized lobby in Washington, whereas the American housewife has no pressure group to present her point of view to Congress.

No Compromise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Senator John A. Bankhead (D) of Alabama said flatly today that a compromise on the subsidy issue is impossible and that "the only thing to do is to bring the problem on to the Senate floor—and let the chips fall where they may."

Senator Bankhead is a leader of the move in the Senate to ban Federal payments which are aimed at holding down retail food prices. The House has voted to outlaw the Administration subsidy program, but a compromise has been sought in the Senate.

"Neither side is willing to make any real concession toward a compromise," Senator Bankhead declared as Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman, called an executiv esession of the Banking Committee for Wednesday to deal with the Senate deadlock that has continued since the House passed the repeal bill last Nov. 23.

A. F. of L. Hopes for Merger Of Labor Relations Agencies

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council will hear a plea this week for a different kind of labor unity—unity of government agencies dealing with labor in Washington.

Accustomed to dealing with the unity question in terms of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Council will be asked by one of the veteran figures in the labor movement to make a determined fight to unite these scattered Federal agencies, preferably under the Departmnt of Labor.

John P. Frey, President of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, came to Miami to make such a plea, believing that a major cause of strikes is the Government's multiplicity of labor relations agencies.

He acknowledged in an interview that wartime strikes and strike threats are "intolerable" but says they are explainable. He traced most of them to a lowering of morale, which in turn he attributed to a lack of confidence and irritation growing out of conflicting federal labor policies.

Mr. Frey's views are not inconsistent with the action of the Executive Council yesterday in deciding to protest to President Roosevelt against the wage veto power vested in Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director, and James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, said that within the last few days Mr. Vinson rejected wage adjustments granted by the Board in a half-dozen aviation cases.

"That," he said, "destroys the functions of the Board and puts the power in the hands of one man."

The Council also directed Mr. Green to mobilize the A. F. of L. membership in support of the Administration food subsidy program.

The Council will consider the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress to a World Labor Conference in London next June. The C. I. O. yesterday announced its acceptance of an invitation.

Los Angeles Gags Rooster As Critics Yell 'Fowl Play'

Continued from Page 1

play is not immediately apparent from the mail that has poured into the City Hall since the rooster question first got prominence in the local press. Many persons like roosters, one can conclude, but many don't.

One of the "don't-like" group got so agitated by the Mayor's veto of the prohibiting ordinance that he called it an "inconsiderate and ill-advised act" which will make "bitterly resentful opponents" out of many of the Mayor's former "ardent supporters."

The Mayor's opposition to the measure rested on no indifference to the need for noise abatement in this large city, his message makes clear, but on sympathy with the War Food Administration's call for more poultry production anywhere.

One constituent wrote thanks for the Mayor's stand in these words:

"I have a rooster in my back yard. My neighbors are pretty nice about my rooster. But why shouldn't they be? They have noisy barking dogs!"

Another protester, whose bias was similar and unashamed, called the City Council move "an attack on the rights of the small-home owners in the interest of the large poultry producers." This may seem overstrong, but the Mayor could not help but remark that the new restriction does indeed affect owners of modest properties more than others. He suggested, as an alternate remedy, something by way of rooster zoning.

The Rare and Fancy Fowl Club of Los Angeles protested the ordinance that many of its members, on small city lots, are raising European chicken breeds to replenish the devastated poultry yards of the Old World. Now some of them can't.

"Even in those sections where the residents desire late slumber," the Mayor argued, "it would still be possible to raise chickens and have crowing roosters. It is suggested that the people of Los Angeles should be willing to put up with a little extra noise in the early-morning hours, which has not seriously affected the good health of either young or old who were raised on a farm or in rural districts, and that our citizens should let the roosters crow for the duration."

But the City Council couldn't see eye to eye with him, and from now on the discreet rooster in Los Angeles will carry a yardstick with him to be sure to keep his 100 feet.

Mrs. Roosevelt Would Curb Night Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 —Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said there should be no night work for either men or women after the war except in industries that have run on a 24-hour basis.

Asked at a press conference yesterday to comment on the recommendation of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in her annual report, that after the war laws be enacted to keep women from working at night, or more than eight hours a day, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I think night work should stop for everyone.

"I wouldn't pass a law for women only," she added.

Asked if many women who have entered factories during the war would not find the night shift preferable to day work, even in peacetime, Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

"It's bad we have to put on human beings the extra strain of doing a job at night and in the day. In wartime it has to be. Women have got to live through this strain, but it is only an existence. We aren't living the way we hope life will be.

"Where it is not absolutely necessary, I hope neither men nor women will work more than eight hours or at night," she declared.

In the past, Mrs. Roosevelt always has aligned herself with groups of women that have favored "protective legislation" regulating hours and wages for women only.

The move for protective laws developed in an era when constitutionality of hours and wage laws for both men and women was in doubt. Since the Federal Wage-Hour Law has been upheld by the Supreme Court, the pattern has been set for labor laws applying equally to men and women.

Inauguration Dress Resembles Gay '90's

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18 (AP)—Mississippi inaugurated its first new Governor since Pearl Harbor today in a setting resembling the Gay '90's in 1944 dress.

Gone were the sleek limousines of pre-Pearl Harbor days. Instead, Governor-elect Thomas L. Bailey headed a parade of horse-drawn vehicles of every vintage and description.

Anxious legislators and other state dignitaries on foot or in wagons cast anxious eyes toward the sky, mindful of the rain, sleet and snow which fell last week.

Soon after his election as the State's 48th Chief Executive, Mr. Bailey announced that he would use horse-drawn vehicles at the inauguration in line with the Federal Government's program to conserve gasoline and rubber.

A call went out immediately over the State for carriages and wagons. However, enough were found in Hinds County (Jackson).

Drive to Oust Senator White, Minority Leader, Is Defeated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — Efforts of the isolationist wing of the Republican Party to unseat Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. of Maine as Minority Leader of the Upper House and to install Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan in his place have been definitely defeated, it was reliably learned today.

So decisively has the incipient revolt against Senator White been defeated that no voice will be raised to challenge his position at the first formal conference of G. O. P. Senators, which will be held Thursday of this week.

Senator White acceded to the minority leadership through appointment by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, who has been absent from the Senate for some months because of illness and who, now in Florida, is reported improving.

The majority of Senate Republicans has definitely decided to continue Senator White in his post and the conference will not question either his leadership or Senator McNary's right to have made the appointment.

Indications also are that Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, freshman Senator from Nebraska, will be named Republican whip.

Senator White has already made a considerable impress upon Republican affairs despite his short tenure as leader and his appointment really represents a middle-road decision between Senator Vandenberg, who has been prominently identified with the isolationist side of Republican policy for many years, and Senator Warren A. Austin of Vermont, the outspoken spearhead of the G. O. P. internationalist group.

The important fact, however, is that Senator White is a strong peace-collaborationist, although he had not been as decisive in its advocacy as Senator Austin, and he has been insistent that the Republican delegation in Congress put a lid on petty oppositionist tactics for partisan purposes and put the unified conduct of the war above every other consideration.

For whatever reason, Senator White was not pleasing to the isolationist wing of the Republican cheering section and not long ago a movement was afoot to elevate Senator Vandenberg to the leadership and make Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio his assistant.

It has now petered out and Senator White appears to be in a stronger position than ever.

Only one issue of legislative policy is scheduled to come before the Republican Caucus this week —the soldier vote bill. It seems likely that the fate of any effective measure will be determined at this time, since the Republicans obviously hold the balance of power on this question.

Barkley Urges Keeping Peace Out of Politics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Predicting that a long time may elapse between the firing of the last shot in the war and the signing of a treaty, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic Leader, said last night that efforts to obtain a lasting world peace "must not be allowed to degenerate into a contest between political parties."

Senator Barkley spoke to a United Nations Forum program at which Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota also discussed methods of preserving peace. Senator Ball urged formation of a small international police force, manned by volunteers and financed voluntarily by participating nations.

Senator Barkley, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called for the "unconditional" defeat of the Axis before any attempts are made to write a peace treaty. He said that any such peace must be a just and honorable one which "the whole world can obligate itself to preserve and enforce."

"It (the peace) must not be allowed to degenerate into a contest between political parties, either in the United States or in the United Nations singly or as a whole," he declared in a prepared address.

"This is not a partisan war. It was not begun and is not being continued in this country or in any country for the benefit or for the advantage of any partisan political organization so far as the United Nations are concerned. It must not be allowed to take such a course either before it ends or after it is won."

Senator Ball, advocate of strong international commitments, said it was obvious to him that an international organization to preserve the peace must have at its command a relatively small police force, probably consisting primarily of airpower, if it was to be effective.

"Such a force should be raised on a quota basis by volunteers of all the member nations and supported financially on the same basis," he said, adding: "It is far better in the long run to have the world community do a policing jo bthan to force individual nations to go to war."

Hurley Heads Westward After Afghanistan Visit

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 18 (AP) —Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative, returned from Afghanistan and headed westward yesterday with the comment that he had only two wartime capitals yet to visit—Berlin and Tokyo.

He said his present trip which began last October and has extended as far as Chungking likely would not be terminated for another month.

He declined to discuss the purposes of his lengthy journey.

No. 9,000 in Famous Line

Boeing

Boeing Delivers Another Primary Trainer

Delivery by the Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita, Kan., of the 9,000th Boeing PT-17 Primary Trainer Kaydet to the armed forces was made before Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen (left), chief of Army Production, and Robert P. Patterson (right), Undersecretary of War. Brig. Gen. Ray G. Harris, supervisor of the Midwestern Procurement District of the Army Air Forces, is shown accepting the plane from J. E. Schaefer, Boeing Vice-President and General Manager. More United States air cadets have won their wings on the Kaydet than on any other plane. Kaydet is the "Jenny" of this war.

Boeing Company Delivers 9,000th Trainer to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 18—Boeing Airplane Company this month delivered its 9,000th Kaydet primary trainer to the Armed Forces.

Brig. Gen. Ray G. Harris, Supervisor of the Midwestern Procurement District, Army Air Forces, carried out a custom he has observed on every thousandth plane by officially accepting delivery from J. E. Schaefer, Boeing Vice-President and General Manager of the Wichita Division.

The event assumed special importance because of the presence of Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, chief of Army production, who were visiting the Boeing plants on a routine inspection tour.

In quantity production before Pearl Harbor, Boeing's primary trainer assembly line was rolling out a ship every 90 minutes soon after President Roosevelt's request for 50,000 planes early in 1942. The 9,000 Kaydets, including assembled airplanes and equivalent airplanes in spare parts, present many more planes than the total number of military aircraft owned by the Army Air Forces and the Navy at the outbreak of the war in Europe.

At the peak of training plain production last year, Boeing-Wichita ranked first among 42 prime aircraft contractors.

In line with the sharply reduced Army and Navy requirements for training planes, Boeing-Wichita production of the Kaydet has been cut back in recent months. Today, only a small number of assembled planes are being delivered, together with spare parts necessary to meet the needs of the more than 9,000 Kaydets in service.

Willkie Maps Nation-Wide Campaign

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Wendell L. Willkie, by no means conceding the Republican presidential nomination to any of his rivals, is readying a nation-wide campaign in support of his own candidacy.

His intention is to make a formal announcement of his candidacy in the very near future, probably in early February.

He will immediately embark upon a tour of the Northwest and Pacific Coast States, which will take him at least into Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Utah. The purpose of the trip primarily will be to confer with Republican Party leaders, but it is likely that there will be one or two policy speeches.

Mr. Willkie will make a test of his popular strength among Republican voters, not in all the 13 States having presidential preference primaries, but at least in those where his strength might be considered most doubtful, the Middle West.

This will mean that Mr. Willkie will be in the midst of public campaigning by at least March 20 in Wisconsin, where the primary vote comes on April 4, and immediately thereafter in Arizona.

Shape of Events to Come

On the basis of a three-hour talk with Mr. Willkie, such as this writer has just had in his New York office, these conclusions can be stated:

Mr. Willkie recognizes that he must "prove" his popularity in the Midwest, since it generally is conceded he is stronger in New England, the Atlantic Coast States, the Pacific Coast States, and even the South, than he is in the Plains States.

But if he can win the Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries, the results will offer early and convincing proof that he has a strong following even in that part of the country where he is rated as weakest.

For, as Mr. Willkie views the prospects, he will be pitted in at least one of those two States against his most formidable opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. He is certain there will be a Dewey ticket in the Wisconsin primary, and very probably a ticket for Gen. Douglas MacArthur there, though he doubts that the backers of former Gov. Harold E. Stassen, now in the Navy, will go through with their plans to enter the former Minnesota Governor as a contender.

Stassen May Withdraw

In Nebraska, the friends of Lieut. Commander Stassen already have entered his name, apparently without his consent, but there are reports now that he will soon act affirmatively to withdraw his name from the Nebraska ballot. Even so, Gov. Dwight Griswold will be running as a "favorite son," and the possibility of a Dewey slate is something to be settled in the near future.

Mr. Willkie believes his entry into Wisconsin will be conclusive proof that he has the courage to take on all comers. This is because he regards Wisconsin as the second most difficult State in the country for him to capture in a free-for-all presidential primary race. To begin with, Wisconsin has a heavy Germanic population. Secondly, it is next door to Illinois with the heavy influence of Col. Robert R. McCormick and the Chicago Tribune and the anti-Willkie forces. Thirdly, it was Tom Dewey who won all 24 of the Wisconsin delegates in the primary four years ago.

The only two States other than Nebraska and Wisconsin which Mr. Willkie may enter for primary election tests are New Hampshire, which has the earliest primary of all, on March 14, and California, which holds the primary May 2. Varying reasons incline Mr. Willkie toward a decision against going into either California or New Hampshire.

Would Protect Friends

In New Hampshire, if he enters and wins, his slate of delegates will be bound under the state law to vote for him as long as ballots are being taken, even though he had no chance of winning. Mr. Willkie hesitates to so handicap his friends.

In California, where Gov. Earl Warren has announced he will be a "favorite son" candidate solely for controlling the delegation, Mr. Willkie has been getting conflicting advice. One group says that if he enters the California primary, all his opponents will concentrate upon Governor Warren, whereas if he stays out, there will be numerous pro-Willkie delegates from California. Other friends tell Willkie he can win the California delegation against Governor Warren, General MacArthur or anyone else.

Turning from the situations in the various individual States to the country as a whole, it now is clear that Mr. Willkie believes he has a better chance at beating President Roosevelt for a fourth term than any other Republican, and he does not believe any other candidate "has a show."

Why He Thinks He Can Win

"Why does Mr. Willkie believe he can win the presidency this year, when he lost it to the same man four years ago?"

That question was put to Mr. Willkie, and this is his line of reasoning:

In 1940, Mr. Roosevelt had substantially all the liberals, the labor vote and the under-privileged, the Negroes, the Jews, and the farm vote.

Today, Mr. Willkie believes, he will radically cut into or take the majority of all of these heretofore New Deal blocs.

Admittedly, many people believe that Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt are in complete agreement on the American foreign policy. He disagrees with Mr. Roosevelt in many respects, on Vichy, on Italy, and is against anything approximating Darlanism and Peyroutonism.

Mr. Willkie believes Mr. Roosevelt has lost the moral leadership of free peoples of the world and should have adopted clear objectives as a world rallying point, and he believes regretfully that the President gave silent consent at Teheran to Russia's unilateral settlement of the Polish boundaries.

Willkie on Soldier Vote

Concerning the soldier vote, Mr. Willkie said for quotation:

"I do not believe that it is possible under state statutes for every member of the armed services to be given the opportunity to vote. I am, therefore, in favor of a federal statute with appropriate provisions for all service men and women voting.

"Whether this will be more advantageous to the Republicans than to the Democrats, I do not know. I do know, however, that I would not wish to be elected President of the United States without every member of the armed services having an opportunity to vote to decide whether I should be."

If Mr. Willkie should win the nomination this year, he will conduct an entirely different kind of campaign than he did in 1940. There will be no campaign train dashing back and forth across the United States.

Fewer Speeches, Less Travel

On the contrary, he says he believes there should be only eight or ten major speeches. Of these, he would deliver three in scattered focal points in the country. Both he and Mr. Roosevelt, so Mr. Willkie feels, are so well enough known to the people of the United States that it will be unnecessary for them to travel throughout the nation to get acquainted.

Nevertheless, Mr. Willkie does not believe Mr. Roosevelt can reemploy the same strategy he used four years ago. Now the New Deal domestic policy is under heavy attack from many directions and such trips as Mr. Roosevelt may have to make in his political campaign cannot be called "inspection trips" to war plants. The President, so Mr. Willkie feels, must fight from the start if he is to be re-elected.

Unlike some Republican leaders, Mr. Willkie does not in the least believe that President Roosevelt will be a "pushover" in the coming election, but he does believe that he has a better chance of defeating a fourth term than any other Republican.

Zone Mail Plan Success To Keep It in Force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The zone mail system, inaugurated last June in more than 120 major cities, already has proved so successful in prevening jams and speeding deliveries that the Post Office Department has decided to make it permanent.

"It's not something that's with us just for the duration, but it's here to stay," Forest Hall, special assistant to Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, said yesterday.

Senate Group Seeks New Way To Ease Renegotiation Fight

Continued from Page 1

groups of war contractors to make outrageous profits."

The Finance Committee yesterday authorized Chairman George to confer with officials of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission on other differences over the Renegotiation law revision.

To date, the Administration has given no indication that it would modify its opposition to the major changes in either the Senate or House versions of the revenue bill, although Senator George said the Committee hoped to bring about a compromise acceptable to the Administration.

The action of the Committee was not unexpected, as a cut-off date for any power delegated by Congress to the executive is the procedure traditionally resorted to by Congress when it finds itself in disagreement with the president over delegation of administrative authority.

Labor Opposition

The controversy over the publication of trade-union receipts raises once again the whole relationship of labor to the war effort and to Congress. Strong labor opposition already is being mobilized to the provision of the bill requiring publication of financial affairs, which was wrtten into the measure in the House by Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, author of the Smith-Connally antistrike measure.

It is generally believed here that the majority of the Senate will favor such an amendment as is now proposed, particularly if it is coupled with similar provisions applying to trade associations, the Chamber of Commerce, and the like.

Senator Walsh, who has offered a new tax-bill amendment to authorize installment payment of the unforgiven portions of last year's income tax, said this plan would help wage earners pay their tax bills without cutting Treasury revenue in any year.

He said that when pay-as-you-go income-tax collection was inaugurated, taxpayers suffered net pay deductions which made it more difficult for them to accumulate funds to pay lump-sum taxes.

Condemned Land Ruled On by Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—By a 4-to-4 vote, the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed a decision that in determining the price the Government should pay for condemned land, evidence was admissible concerning the value the land would have if subdivided and leased for dwellings and business establishments.

Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson disqualified himself from participating in the case, which involved the value of 331 acres condemned by the Government for Army and Navy housing at Pearl Harbor Navy Yard and Hickam Field in Hawaii. The land was owned by the Damon estate.

The Justice Department in appealing from the decision by the Ninth Federal Circuit Court asserted that "whether such speculative evidence is to be admitted is a question of considerable importance to the Government, which is engaged in condemning some 8,000,000 acres of land for national defense and other purposes."

Wac Not 'Up in Air' In Stratosphere

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—WAC Lieut. Lillian Singer, former store clerk of New York, won the admiration of Brazilian fliers in training here when she climbed into a Flying Fortress and soared 25,000 feet into the stratosphere with them.

Lieutenant Singer already had amazed the Brazilians, to whose squadron she is attached as interpreter, by speaking five languages and demonstrating judo to them.

When Maj. Marthinho C. Santos, liaison officer, was called upon to accompany United States staff officers on an eight-hour high-altitude bombing mission, he thought his interpreter would balk. But she climbed aboard the Fortress without a word, and spent eight hours interpreting the mission to him.

During 4½ hours of the flight the 9th Bombardment Group, which carried out the mission in Fortresses and Liberators, flew above 25,000 feet.

The temperature five miles above sunny Florida was 28 degrees below zero, and the party wore full high-altitude and oxygen equipment.

Britain's Debt Now $77 Billion

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Britain's national debt on Dec. 31, 1943, was approximately £19,237,000,000 (about $77,334,740,000), compared with £8,026,000,000 (about $32,264,520,000) in 1938, the House of Commons was told today by Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

[The United States gross public debt Dec. 31 was $165,877,278,992.]

Sir John said press reports of an invitation by the U. S. Treasury to 44 countries for a monetary conference were "premature."

In reply to another question he said the U. S. Government had advised that Lend-Lease terms no longer apply to certain goods for civilian use ordered after Nov. 15, but added that the scope of the decision still is under discussion with the United States.

Inside Japan: Food Scarce and Morale Low

Continued from Page 1

often had meals of hardly anything else.

"Because of the extreme shortage of manpower and even of small fishing boats, the cities are not getting fish, which used to be the secondary staple food. Lack of clothing is becoming more acute and most manufactured goods are unobtainable. For months before my departure, I was unable to get any soap, although rouge and hair tonics were still to be had. It is incredible how denuded the shops are of necessaries.

Food Drive

"The Government recently has anounced a two-months drive for increased food output next summer in connection with an attempted improvement in the home defense situation and is not only preparing to import numerous workers from Manchuria for planting but to increase the mobilization of school children, students, shopkeepers and housewives from the towns for agricultural work.

"The age limit for the Army recently was lowered to 19, and more and more essential workers from factories as well as C class men of the poorest physique, are being taken into the Army while the military training of civilians is being intensified. Middle schools had only two hours of lessons daily when I left Japan, the remainder of the time being devoted to military training.

"In the universities, all classes of arts and law were to be dissolved by this January. All students are getting the fullest militraining, leaving relatively little time even for 'useful' studies like engineering and chemistry. Universities, colleges and schools now are all virtually military camps.

Discipline Strictly Enforced

"Even shopkeepers, certain professionals and officials are being forced to have two hours of military training a day. The students dislike it, but discipline is most strictly enforced, and you must not forget that there is still some patriotism left in them.

"The Japanese people know little about their mounting shipping losses, apart from the fact that considerably fewer ships are sailing from their ports than formerly. Trains also are fewer, first- and second-class accommodations have been abolished, and passenger cars are unbelievably overcrowded.

"There are practically no ships going to Shanghai from the big ports, and even communications with Manchuria are steadily growing worse.

"To help solve the ever-increasing labor shortage in industry, all available men and women, including students, are being mobilized for factory labor, and more workers from Manchuria, Korea, and Formosa are to be imported.

Use of Electricity Cut

"Civilian consumption of electricity will be cut to allow for the increased volume necessary to increase war production. Cities already are without light after 11:30 p. m. and individual consumption has been reduced greatly, but the new ration will allow scarcely any lighting in private houses. The shortage of electric power recently was an especially great handicap during the dry season when hydraulic stations require coal as a substitute for water, because the coal shortage also is getting more marked.

"Therefore, the Government is trying to make the best of the next rainy seasons of spring and summer when hydraulic power supplies are greatest, in order to achieve the peak of its war production by September.

"Many persons of my acquaintance are unaware of the fate of family members in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine who a long time ago ceased writing letters. It is believed generally and has been proved by examples that the authorities purposely delay reporting losses to families for as long as one to two years in an attempt to maintain morale.

Hardship Cases

"I know of pathetic cases of wives who for more than a year have not heard from their husbands and of parents who have not heard from their supporters, unable to find out the truth, meanwhile suffering great physical and mental hardships.

"I have watched Japan from below, living among ordinary Japanese. Believe me, early Allied bombings easily may have a surprisingly large effect on an overstrained people whose entire attention now is focused on defense against air raids.

"No, I don't believe for a moment that air raids will have the opposite effect of stimulating hatred against their enemies and of stiffening their fighting spirit. For that, the war has lasted too long and demanded too much of the Japanese people."

Dog Steals Spotlight At Press Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Percy, a dachshund seeking playmates, momentarily disrupted Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's argument for a universal language at her press conference Jan. 17.

The President's wife was saying that an easy, universal language for international communication would make for better understanding among nations. Then Percy trotted in.

He nudged Mrs. Roosevelt, apparently seeking to be petted, then began to scrape acquaintance with the score of newspaperwomen.

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that Percy, pet of daughter-in-law Mrs. John Roosevelt, was lonely because his usual playmates, the Roosevelt grandchildren, Haven Roosevelt and Johnny Boettiger, had gone off that day to nursery school.

Flier's Gifts Mark Every Safe Return

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — Lieut Marvin D. Anderson, navigator of the Flying Fortress "Spirit of '44," has contributed $110 to his home church in recent weeks and hopes to run the amount much higher.

Writing to his father from a base in England, he instructed: "It has been only through the grace of God that we have returned from some of the tough raids we've been on, and I wish you would put $10 of my money in the collection plate at church for every raid from which I return."

The navigator sends home $100 monthly, the father said. His church contribution last Sunday was $30.

Benjamin Franklin

Quoted to support the Fourth War Loan Drive, says:

"All Europe is on our side of the question, as far as applause and good wishes can carry them. Those who live under arbitrary power do nevertheless approve of liberty, and wish for it; they almost despair of recovering it in Europe . . . it is a common observation here that our cause is the cause of all mankind, and that we are fighting for their liberty in defending our own." (1777)

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The Home Forum

Wages and Abundance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a protection to national economy in time of war and to prevent runaway inflation, governments have temporarily "frozen" wages and the prices of many commodities and services. These steps are usually recognized by the patriotic citizen as wise and necessary, and he dutifully supports them, even though they limit the material reward he may receive for his labor or business activity. At the same time, an increasing number of men and women are finding Scriptural authority for disproving and annulling the claim that such measures can affect one's real reward for right activity. They are learning to say in the words of Paul, "The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me" (Hebrews 13:6). The fear of what mortal man and material conditions claim to be able to do to one's business and activity fades away normally and naturally when we learn of the ever-availability of God's loving protection and abundance, and of the unchangeable nature of His law of good.

In Christian Science we learn that emergencies and dislocations are unknown to God, and that what God does not know, His image and likeness, man, cannot know or experience. This Science teaches us that God's abundance is neither frozen nor limited, but is forever at hand and needs only to be recognized and accepted. Is that not what Jesus was striving to make clear in his beautiful parable of the prodigal son and the elder brother? The latter, succumbing to the illusion that he was being ill-rewarded for his filial activity and obedience, heard these reassuring words: "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine" (Luke 15:31).

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 60), "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul." Convincing evidence of the truth of this statement came to a student of Christian Science during a widespread economic stringency. The firm with which he was employed announced that there would have to be a salary cut for the entire staff. He at once endeavored to turn his thought to the "infinite resources" of Soul, God, and sought to realize that in God's perfectly governed kingdom there can be no emergency or maladjustment of any kind; hence God's distribution of spiritual good to His children is uninterrupted and unvarying.

His understanding of Christian Science enabled him to see that God is not only man's real employer but his bountiful paymaster as well. He also saw the need and the wisdom of looking to God's "infinite resources," instead of to a limited material organization, for his supply of good. Thus he was quickly and completely freed from any sense of uneasiness and loss due to the reduction in salary.

However, there soon came the subtle suggestion that as his salary had been cut he would be justified in reducing the pay of a worker in his home. But he readily detected the suggestion as an attempt of evil to rob him of the light that had come to him in regard to his own employment and reward. He realized that if there was no variableness in God's gifts to him there could be none in God's gifts to any of His children. Very soon additional opportunities outside his regular work came to the student, the income from which more than equaled the total amount of his salary reduction. And within a few months the salary cuts were canceled for the entire staff.

* * *

In Science and Health (p. 269) Mrs. Eddy tells us that "metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." Students of Christian Science are learning the value of resolving their work, their business, their every activity into thought—into an expression of Mind, God. Accepting the Biblical fact that God, Mind, is the only creator, they perceive that His creation, including man, must necessarily be mental and spiritual. It inevitably follows, too, that the work and activity of the real man are likewise mental and spiritual. As we recognize and accept these facts, we see why our daily work and the reward therefor can continue unhindered by the limiting restrictions of material laws and measures. A hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 370) reads:

We are hid with Christ forever
In the Father's holy plan.

As we come into an understanding of this truth, we cease to fear the plans and devices of mortal man, however necessary they may appear to be. We discern that man's true work is reflecting God, and that this work is under the harmonious control of infinite Mind, Life, Truth, and Love. That the results must always be abundant and satisfying is plainly evident and is being proved by unnumbered students of Christian Science today. With the Psalmist they say with rejoicing (Psalms 36:7, 8): "How excellent is thy loving-kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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A Citizen of All Europe

Of all the men in any walk of life that I have known during a career spent almost as much in other countries as in my own, Frederick Delius is the most remarkable. His biographers have styled him as Englishman, born of German parents, settled in Yorkshire in the early part of the nineteenth century, and this is correct so far as it goes. But it does not take us nearly far enough in probing the problem of a highly complex personality, and the truth is that Delius was of no decided nationality but a citizen of all Europe, with a marked intellectual bias toward the northern part of it. His family was almost definitely of Dutch origin and sometime in the sixteenth century had changed its patronymic from Delij or Deligh to a latinized form of it, a common enough practice at the time. A member of it was numbered among the chaplains of Edward VI of England and others are traceable to Spain, France, and Germany. But whatever were the diverse elements that united to make up the interesting amalgum of Frederick, anything less Teutonic would be hard to imagine. His earthy solidity and delicate romanticism were English, his uncompromising logic and analytical insight French, and his spiritual roots went down deep to that layer of far northern culture which, half Icelandic, half Celtic, gave birth centuries ago to the beautiful folk-music of Scotland and Ireland and in the nineteenth century to the vast imaginative genius of Ibsen.

A portion of his unsettled youth he spent on an orange plantation in Florida, to which he had been sent by anxious parents striving to head him away from the dangerous lure of the Continent, and where, anticipating Dvořák by some fifteen years, he discovered the potentialities of Negro music. After his return to England and a period of study in Leipzig, which it is hard to believe was the slightest benefit to him, he made his way to Paris, where he lived for about twelve years, and upon his marriage moved out to the house at Grez.—From "A Mingled Chime," An Autobiography by Sir Thomas Beecham. (New York: Putnam.)

Coming Home

The moon will be low above the lake when
I am home,
Low and shining,
While from my fields will come the night
scent of the loam
And the twining
Of the wind among my fruit trees will be
heard
Like sudden laughter,
With the sleepy twitter of a hidden bird
Coming after.

My heart knows all these sounds like a
familiar singing,
Low and tender;
Already I have forgotten the street dust
stinging
And the splendor
Of the arrogant towers, or the city wearing
Her tinsel stuff.
I shall soon be home and that is all I'm
caring;
It is enough.

—Gilean Douglas, in *Trails*

By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, in Providence, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Wood Choppers": *A Painting by Lawrence Lebduska*

Les Salaires et l'Abondance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Pour protéger en temps de guerre l'économie nationale et freiner l'inflation, maints gouvernements se sont résolus à "geler" d'une part les salaires, d'autre part le prix d'une foule de choses, y compris les denrées. En général, les bons citoyens reconnaissent que ces décisions étaient sages, nécessaires; ils les soutiennent comme il se doit, bien qu'elles limitent peut-être la rémunération pécuniaire de leur travail physique ou intellectuel. Mais on voit s'accroître le nombre de ceux qui se tournent vers les Écritures, où ils trouvent bien des passages les autorisant à réfuter totalement la croyance que ces mesures pourraient affecter la vraie rémunération d'une activité louable. Ils apprennent à dire, comme l'auteur de l'épître aux Hébreux (13:6): "Le Seigneur vient à mon aide; je ne craindrai rien. Que pourrait me faire l'homme?" La crainte de ce que l'homme mortel et les conditions matérielles prétendent pouvoir nous faire, du dommage que pourraient subir nos entreprises, s'évanouit naturellement, normalement, lorsque nous apprenons ces grandes vérités: l'abondance, la tendre protection de Dieu sont toujours accessibles, et la divine loi du bien ne saurait changer.

En Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que les situations critiques et les bouleversements sont inconnus de Dieu; or ce que Dieu ne connaît pas ne peut être soit connu soit éprouvé par l'homme, Son image et Sa ressemblance. Cette Science nous enseigne que l'abondance divine n'est ni gelée ni limitée, mais toujours présente; qu'il suffit de la reconnaître et de l'accepter. N'est-ce pas ce que Jésus voulait nous faire comprendre dans sa belle parabole de l'enfant prodigue? Le fils aîné, trompé par la suggestion que son travail et son obéissance étaient mal récompensés, entendit cette réconfortante déclaration: "Mon enfant, tu es toujours avec moi, et tout ce que j'ai est à toi" (Luc 15:31).

* * *

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 60): "L'Ame a des ressources infinies pour bénir l'humanité, aussi arriverions-nous plus facilement au bonheur et serions-nous plus sûrs de le garder, si nous le recherchions dans l'Ame." Quelqu'un qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne eut une preuve convaincante de cette vérité, alors que sévissait une crise financière. La firme pour laquelle il travaillait annonça qu'on allait réduire le traitement de tous les employés. Immédiatement il s'efforça de penser aux "ressources infinies" de l'Ame, de Dieu; il tâcha de comprendre que dans le royaume de Dieu, où tout est parfait, il ne saurait y avoir de circonstances critiques ou de dislocation; donc la répartition des biens spirituels que Dieu donne à Ses enfants n'est point sujette aux arrêts, aux changements.

Grâce à sa compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, le disciple put voir que Dieu est non seulement le vrai patron de l'homme, mais Celui qui le rémunère généreusement. Il vit en outre que la sagesse lui prescrivait de compter sur les "ressources infinies" de Dieu plutôt que sur une institution matérielle limitée. Il ne tarda pas à se sentir tout à fait libre, sans aucune impression de gêne ou de perte causée par la réduction de son traitement.

Mais une suggestion subtile se présenta bientôt: Puisqu'il gagnait moins, n'avait-il pas le droit de réduire le salaire d'une personne qui travaillait chez lui? Heureusement, il put voir que par cette suggestion, le mal cherchait à lui ravir l'illumination qu'il avait eue concernant son emploi et sa récompense. Il comprit que si les dons qu'il recevait de Dieu n'étaient point sujets au changement, ceux que Dieu départ à Ses autres enfants ne peuvent pas non plus varier. Bientôt on lui proposa des travaux qu'il pouvait faire après les heures de bureau, et pour lesquels il reçut une somme supérieure à la réduction subie. Quelques mois plus tard, on rétablissait les traitements à leur ancien niveau, et tout le personnel en bénéficiait.

* * *

Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 269), Mrs. Eddy déclare que "la métaphysique résout les choses en pensées, et remplace les objets des sens par les idées de l'Ame." Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent qu'il importe de résoudre en pensées leur travail, leurs affaires, tout ce dont ils s'occupent — de savoir qu'ils expriment l'Entendement, Dieu. Acceptant, sur l'autorité de la Bible, le fait que Dieu, l'Esprit, est le seul créateur, ils se rendent compte que la création divine, dans laquelle l'homme est inclus, doit être mentale et spirituelle. D'où cette conséquence inévitable: le travail et l'activité de l'homme réel sont, eux aussi, spirituels et mentaux. Reconnaissons ces faits, acceptons-les; nous comprendrons alors que notre travail quotidien et sa récompense ne peuvent être entravés par les restrictions qu'imposent les mesures ou les lois matérielles. Dans l'Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, nous trouvons un cantique (N° 370) qui commence ainsi:

Cachés avec le Christ en Dieu,
Selon le plan de notre Père!

A mesure que nous comprenons cette vérité, nous cessons de craindre, quelle que puisse être leur apparente nécessité, les plans et les décisions de l'entendement mortel. Nous voyons que l'homme a vraiment pour tâche de refléter Dieu, et que ce travail est dirigé d'une manière harmonieuse par l'Entendement, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour infini. Il est clair que les résultats doivent toujours être caractérisés par l'abondance et la satisfaction, comme le prouvent aujourd'hui d'innombrables Scientistes Chrétiens. Partageant la joie du Psalmiste, ils s'écrient avec lui (Psaume 36:8, 9): "O Dieu, que ta bonté est précieuse! Aussi les fils des hommes se retirent sous l'ombre de tes ailes. Ils sont rassasiés de l'abondance de ta maison."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Lawrence Lebduska's name appears in the literature of folk painting, popular painting and primitive art. His name is bracketed with the names of painters who have non-artistic vocations, but paint in odd moments as a hobby. They formulate their own discipline and cultivate their limitations and idiosyncrasies; and the buoyancy of their work has gained many admirers in recent years.

In "Wood Choppers," we observe that Lebduska arranges the details in an orderly and decorative style. He has a feeling for the all-over pattern, and inserts boughs and branches, figures and dog into spaces at fairly constant intervals. However, he stops short of mechanical balance. The picture, examined more carefully, shows a shrewd handling of perspective; it also imparts a sense of the chill and grayness of winter.

Lebduska is American born, though his childhood was spent in Leipzig, Germany, where he learned the art of stained glass. He is now a decorator in New York, making easel pictures when he has the time. He loves animals, trees, flowers, butterflies. In painting exuberant compositions, he shows a happy responsiveness to rustic impressions and visualizes them poetically. His primitivism, examined more closely, appears studied. And, indeed, a good deal of the "folk" or "popular" quality, heralded in painting today, is a cultivated simplicity. It is difficult to know where the naïve ends and the sophisticated begins. Primitivism is a phase of modern Romanticism, and it is one way in which artists can escape the measured, photographed, analysed realm of fact.

Dorothy Adlow

Winter Sunset

How bravely now the white intrepid wings
Of gulls blaze narrow trails of silver through
An evening wilderness of thorny gold
And tangled crimson whose old roots go down
Into the dark and fertile sea.

E. E. L.

Behind the Stove In The Schoolhouse

The stack of wood is still high behind the stove in the little red schoolhouse on the hill. The boys in the arithmetic class put their rulers and their fractions to good use, one morning, when they measured and found we had three-fifths of a cord on hand.

Through the early fall days, they had watched the stack grow wider and taller, and were eager to add the pieces they pulled up the hill when they came for classes.

"It's funny," Georgie observed one day as he swung at a stick of yellow birch, "—when I have to split wood at home, why, that's work; but splitting wood up here is fun!"

* * *

Snowdrifts heap high now against the outer walls of the schoolhouse; icicles, stretching down from the low eaves, bury their tips in the snow. The red walls are lost beneath a coat of snow and ice, making the house nearly invisible against the white slope of lower Shatterack as I come hurrying up the path in the early morning dark.

I do not need a light; for I know how the wood is stacked. A crumpled paper, a criss-cross of finely split hemlock edging, the touch of a match, and the dancing flames are mocking the zero temperature that frosts the windows into opaque squares.

I choose the wood carefully. A heavier piece of slab wood goes to top the edging, and I remember the day in early November when we went to the woods for that load of slabs. Three miles on the main road, then three miles along the tracks glorified by the name of cart path. A few fading leaves clung to the maples; an occasional partridge whirred across the path. The truck churned and spun among the beech saplings, crossed mudholes turned to corduroy bridges by the lumbermen with their slabs; and then, grumbling noisily, dug itself into a particularly loathsome mudhole and refused to climb out. Ralph and Long John, crawling in the mud, adjusted the heavy chains; so at length we were on our way again, deeper into the wood.

* * *

We saw the slash long before we came to the giant mound of sawdust and the slab heap that marked the place where the mill had stood. Branches of hemlock, pine, and spruce, flung down in indeterminate windrows, their needles, ash and silver gray, still tightly clutched, seemed like ghost trees in the late pale sunlight.

We had no time for looking at them nor for watching the long mauve shadows which crept across the eastern mountains. Our job was to get as many slabs on the big truck as we could, and still get back in time for supper. Ralph loaded; Long John and I clutched at the heavy, unwieldly lengths that had furnished living trees with food and protection.

"Phloem, cambium, cortex," I grinned at Long John. "Remember your botany lesson for this week?" We developed a technique. Stoop, lift, swing, heave, and another slab was hurtling through the air on its way to Ralph, perched high on the mounting load.

* * *

Today I remember all this as the stove begins to glow. The fire is ready now for the well-seasoned split beech and a few pieces of maple.

The first rays of morning sun come slanting over Turkey Mountain and Johnny opens the schoolhouse door. He, like the schoolhouse, is masked against cold weather by outer clothing; but I can see the tip of his nose and almost the whole of his flashing smile.

"I remember that stick you're putting on now," he cries. "That's from a soft maple tree I cut last fall!"

He pulls off his leather mittens and stands beside the fire, warming his hands over the stove's high top, his eyes drawn to the stack towering above him.

"Trees are friends of ours, aren't they!" he exclaims.

B. B. G.

Along Bayou Teche, in the Heart of Louisiana

Beginning high toward central Louisiana, in a terrain of bluffs and slightly rolling ground, a stream rambles downward through the geographical heart of the state. It curls and recurls, occasionally twisting back upon itself in indecision, until after nearly 150 miles it widens and deepens into what many have called a noble river. It is Bayou Teche, most richly storied of the interior waters, and the most opulent. Its land is thick and wide, as wide in some places as that of the Mississippi Valley; often as fertile. But for many centuries the area has had no direct connection with the great middle passageway of America, and it has lived aside and to itself.

As much as any other part of the state, to my way of thinking, the Teche is the Past in Louisiana. It has seen and heard excitements, near-civil wars at times, tempestuous sayings and doings of elegant men and poor men. . . .

Here arose, and here still stand, white-pillared monuments to another life than that of most other parts of the lowlands—the life of the great estates. Here thrived a style. French and American, that was not that of rural places, nor yet of the cities. Away from the Mississippi's concentrations, yet in spirit closely related to it, the men and women of the Teche made a rich existence for themselves—the high manner in rustic environment. . . .

The trees along the stream's course are seen first and remembered longest. The live oak makes here its greatest stand in Louisiana: patriarchs in stately rows, long files for several miles; double avenues, with branches arching high above the heads of passers-by, leaves mingling with leaves; clumps at the banks, hanging over the water. At the bayou bank rise palmettoes and canes, their sharp spikes unaffected by the breezes that lift the moss edges. Against them drift the ever-present water hyacinths on their way to the Gulf. Along the easy slope of the soil to both sides spread white fences to mark the property lines, and barns and other outbuildings also adjust themselves here and there to the line of the ground. Thick hedges of roses, orange trees, magnolias, vines, and small wild flowers give proof of the fecund base. But the oaks are the mark of the Teche. Some are fantasically twisted giants, thirty feet or more in girth, of a heavy fiber that seems impenetrable. The arms often stretch out practically at right angles from the trunk, 150 feet or so, and from each hangs the moss that is sometimes a yard or so longer, trailing to the grass or to the water. Among the trees and the flowered growths sing the cardinals and the mocking-birds. . . .

Between the road and the bank, and among the oaks, are the homes of the Teche. The oldest among them face the stream that made them possible; others look to the road. In either case, the gardens and the orchards decline to the water's edge, permitting the family to "live to the bayou," away from the outer world. The design is a pleasing one.—From "The Bayous of Louisiana," by Harnett T. Kane, copyright 1943 by Harnett T. Kane, by permission of William Morrow & Co.

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Allied Military Machine in Mediterranean to Run on American Plan

Trainees on Test Cruise Get Taste of Convoy Duty

American youths preparing to man 'bridge of ships' carrying war material to fronts go through routine of everyday duties even to 'abandon ship' during trip from New York to Washington.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD THE AMERICAN MARINER, Jan. 14. Delayed—The thousands of American boys that are being turned out monthly by our Maritime Service to man that "bridge of (cargo) ships" convoying war materials to the world's battle fronts are expertly trained, wisely supervised, helpfully counselled—and certainly better-fed than rationed civilians.

That, in brief, is the general impression that a three-day trip from New York to Washington on the training ship, American Mariner, made on the 38 news and radio men accompanying some 250 trainees on this run designed to let them practice on ship what they had learned during 11 weeks of school.

The Mariner, a converted 10,600-ton Liberty ship, and the largest vessel to navigate the Potomac River to Washington is in the nation's Capital for a two-week stay in connection with the Fourth War Bond drive. The public has been invited to visit the ship, to see for itself how its money is being spent in training future merchant seamen—and incidentally to buy another War Bond or two.

Almost Vacation Cruise

This trip for the newsmen, down the New Jersey coast, around Cape May, up Delaware Bay, through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, down Chesapeake Bay and then up the Potomac past Mount Vernon finally tying up at Washington's municipal fish wharf was as near a vacation cruise as one could ask for in wartime.

While we slept in double-deck trainees' bunks, shared their mess on compartmented metal trays, used their recreational room in our attempt to get the "feel" of a trainee's life, we only watched them swab the deck, paint the boiler room, climb to the "crow's nest," abandon ship, run the winches, hoist cargo, and attend classes.

These boys were intensely serious in their work, attentive in the classroom, for in another week or two most of them expected to sign up for their first voyage, carrying oil to China, food to Africa, armaments to England or planes to Russia. On such voyages one could never know just what bit of accumulated knowledge would be most valuable. Suppose they were attacked on North Atlantic convoy, they might in a pinch have to move in and man an antiaircraft gun. Or perhaps their vessel had been torpedoed. They would have to know how to abandon ship in orderly, efficient manner. Twice during the trip "abandon ship" was sounded and the trainees lowered the boats, dropped in, and rowed off through the ice-clogged water. Or perhaps they would be called upon to break unloading bottlenecks and have to dispatch their cargo with speed and precision.

The first day out we experienced all the sensations of wartime Atlantic passage. Joining a southbound convoy we watched with a thrill of pride and assurance of safety planes, blimps, and destroyers guard the ships and patrol the waters. During that first day and night the officers, crew, trainees, and visiting newsmen either wore or kept their orange-colored Mae West jackets close at hand.

The ship blacked-out completely that first night, although life on board went on its merry way. Candy and light drinks were sold at the ship's store. We were entertained with training films used by the Maritime Service in their visual education program. The second night out, after dinner with the captain in the officers' quarters the Sheepshead Bay band (these trainees had all come from the Sheepshead Bay Training Station at Brooklyn, N. Y.) staged a musical show that ranged from service songs to jive and Professor Quiz contests.

A few words about the food. Merchant Marine trainees are said to eat better than any of the services. One could well believe it from this trip. While some of the ship's visitors may have missed their Minton China and Jonsen silver, it is certain they weren't in civilian life able to get such unrationed meals as these:

Breakfast—Fruit, hot cereal, bacon and eggs, bread, butter, coffee.

Lunch—Broiled smoked ham steak with pineapple slices, baked sweet potatoes, mixed carrots, peas, and green beans, fresh vegetable salad, bread and butter, coffee, cake, and ice cream.

Dinner—Crackers, soup, roast veal, beets, cole slaw, bread, butter, coffee, lemon meringue pie.

All Ate Same Food

The officers had the same food as the trainees, but they ate on thinner crockery. The newsmen reveled in this fare, and not one begrudged these lads the meat and butter, that at times have been unobtainable by civilians.

An impressive and inspiring ceremony was held on deck as we steamed up the Potomac. In accordance with custom, the Mariner, passing Mount Vernon for the first time, assembled all hands on deck and while a bugler played taps followed by the Sheepshead Bay band's rendition of the national anthem the trainees, crew, and officers stood at attention.

Weather during the entire trip was ideal. And the ship's skipper, Comamnder J. H. Masse, a veteran of the Merchant Marine Service, took obvious pride in his charge, the queen of the U.S.M.S. training ships. Among the other officers, all of whom exhibited infinite good will with the newsmen's persistent queries, were Commander Harry H. Dreany, Assistant Commandant of the Service, and Lieut. Arnold O. Field, U. S. M. S., officer in charge of training aboard the Mariner.

Associated Press

'Come On, Luftwaffe, We're Ready'

Maritime Service trainees aboard training ship American Mariner get some practice on an ack-ack gun. They are Dick Swindler of Louisville, Ky. (left) and Alvin Vander Heiden of Laconia, N. H.

Egypt Stirred By U.S. Intent In Middle East

Disposition of air bases and oil reserves in Egypt bring change in American relations.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 18—It may come as a considerable surprise to most Americans to be told there are people in this world who are a trifle anxious regarding the war aims of the United States.

Those persons aren't necessarily in the Axis countries. In fact, right here in Egypt the local press is paying an astonishingly large amount of attention to this very subject. What is more, this interest is increasing rather than diminishing.

I had occasion recently to report the stir caused here by former President Herbert Hoover's suggestion that the United States retain its present world-wide airbase system through 99-year leases.

This proposal not only drew a warm reminder in the Arabic press that Egypt alone is in a position to dispose of bases on its soil, but it seems to have given rise to a continued uneasiness. Today one of the country's leading journals writes: "In these days a new party is making its appearance in America under the name of the practical men's Party."

This paper then goes on to say, "Willkie is the head of the movement which has declared itself against the politics of the Atlantic Charter and against the Teheran conference."

Receiving virtually no news from the United States, it is impossible for correspondents here to pass upon the accuracy of such allegations, but it is equally impossible not to realize the serious elements of the situation so far as America's relations with the Middle East are concerned.

Many Americans who hope to see their country assume part of the task of fostering progress in this part of the world are frankly worried over this latest turn of events.

On several occasions recently I have attended gatherings in Cairo where the Egyptians have politely but seriously questioned me regarding the United States' intentions toward Egypt after the war. While I did my best to assure them they had nothing to worry about so far as I knew, it was apparent they were not satisfied.

It would appear that President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress has done little, to help the situation from the Egyptians' viewpoint.

One Cairo newspaper writes that President Roosevelt's ideas seem "hardly clear" on the airdrome problem, while those of Mr. Hoover are definitely "extremist."

While it may be dangerous to try to draw too many conclusions from such statements I think it is safe to say that the past six months or so have seen a noticeable change in the Egyptian attitude toward the United States.

Whereas America once stood as perhaps the sole major nation whose aims raised no doubts in Middle Eastern circles, this privileged status has been changed by a series of events which would pass with small notice at home, but which register much more profoundly on the sensitive barometer of the Middle East.

The first blow came with Mr. Willkie's derogatory statement regarding Egyptian educational facilities in his best seller, "One World." This was followed by a growing realization of the interest which Americans are now taking in the Middle East, including Egyptian oil resources. On top of this came the Hoover statement.

Perhaps these incidents have been reported back to Egypt with undue emphasis. Perhaps they have been played up somewhat by persons who believe doing so would serve their interests. In any event they have had an unfortunate cumulative effect.

Regardless of who or what is responsible, it is agreed by most observers that it is time something was done to mend matters. Some persons believe this might be accomplished by giving the local branch of the Office of War Information greater leeway in issuing statements on American foreign policy.

While the O. W. I. is free to turn out any amount of innocuous generalities, it is squeemish about tangling with specific issues. Yet it is apparent that specific issues are just those in which Egyptians and other Middle Easterners are interested today.

Eisenhower's Successor Outlines Year's Strategy

Maitland Wilson says Germans will be put under pressure from all quarters—Weak points in defense to be explored—War may be won this year, but not finished, General says.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 18—Although Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has left the Mediterranean theater of war to take command in Britain of the Allied forces which will storm Hitler's "Fortress Europa," the administrative military machine he built up is continuing to run on the American plan under the new British commander.

General Eisenhower's successor, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, told this to war correspondents yesterday in his first press conference and outlined in broad terms the strategic prospects of the coming year.

These he defined as putting the Germans under pressure from all quarters in order to locate weak spots in the wall of steel with which they have surrounded themselves.

War of Nerves on Nazis

He said the Allies were keeping in mind the possibility of a coup in South France. He also alluded to the possibility of operations in the Adriatic, but said an invasion of the Balkans would be difficult because of weather conditions.

Unlike General Eisenhower who always talked to correspondents "off the record," unless he specially indicated otherwise, General Maitland Wilson spoke entirely "on the record," which gives his remarks the character of a part of the "war of nerves" now being intensified by the Allies against the Germans.

Unlike General Eisenhower, he didn't predict that the Allies could end the war in Europe this year. He said they could win it this year, but might not finish it.

To make the meaning clearer he drew an analogy with a boxing contest which might go on for some rounds after one participant made victory certain.

General Maitland Wilson himself has a personality contrasting strongly with that of General Eisenhower. He is a big, heavily built man—hence the nickname "Jumbo"—and he fits into the general conception of an old Etonian who has reached the highest peaks in a Regular Army career. He made a favorable impression on correspondents on account of his friendly forthrightness.

The French here today are feeling slightly encouraged by reports of the notably cordial contact last week between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Prime Minister Churchill at Marrakesh.

The emphasis placed by French official accounts on the friendly aspect of the meeting has encouraged the belief of an increased agreement on key issues involving France, although the talk produced no definite commitments or final understanding.

Allied Agreement Needed

It is fully realized that the decision on such matters as arms supply, French administration, and civilian relief rest as much with Washington as with London.

General de Gaulle is understood to have received from Mr. Churchill assurance that a settlement of the outstanding French questions is going to be found.

In any case, Allied policy toward France has been clarified by the cordiality between the two leaders whose personal relationship often has been subjected to strain by events in the past.

Paraguay Guards Freedom Under Argentine Trade Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — President Morinigo has returned from his State visit to Buenos Aires with the ratification of the agreements on commercial and cultural interchange negotiated a few weeks previously between the foreign ministers of Paraguay and Argentina.

This country has been given free zones for the importation of its products in Buenos Aires and in the principal Argentine riverport of Rosario, but, to all appearances, has resisted, temporarily and successfully, its powerful neighbor's requests for the establishment of an early customs union.

Paraguay does not wish to be hurried on this point. Argentina's enthusiastic interest became too manifest when one of its leading newspapers, La Nación, declared that, because of Paraguay's isolated location, the two countries were in the same geographical system and that their two economies must inevitably be unified into one.

Some Concern Shown

Paraguayans, while appreciating the good will shown them recently, realize they will be well on the way toward losing their independence if their economy is merged into that of Argentina in accordance with the interpretation given the proposed customs union by some quarters in that country.

That Paraguay has made some consession on this subject is certain, however. As General Alberto Gilbert, the Argentine Foreign Minister, declared at a Buenos Aires banquet, one of the eight treaties ratified with the visit of President Morinigo "clearly expresses the intention of both parties to continue the negotiations until a complete customs union has been reached."

Permanent committees have been appointed and negotiations are to be based on the balance of trade between the two countries and if this is found to be unfavorable to one or the other, then measures must be taken to achieve a balance.

In the meantime no tariffs are to be exempted on goods nor any increase levied on goods already subject to duties. Argentina also has won the insertion of the most-favored-nation clause, which entitles it to share the privileges obtained by Uruguay and Brazil under recent trade pacts with Paraguay.

Paraguayans are concerned mainly with the economic agreements. These stipulate that Argentine capital will be invested in their country to increase the classes of production in which the neighboring country is primarily interested and that a technical mission will soon be coming to Asuncion to get things moving.

Industrial Growth

Argentina is not interested so much in oranges and fruits as it was in the past. Paraguay's neighbor is a growing industrial power and wants increased supplies of Paraguayan cotton, jute fibers, oils and wood pulp. Interest in these and other products to supply the factories of the River Plate area are expressly mentioned in the latest trade pact.

Many Paraguayans have eyed suspiciously the Argentine role in the establishing and value-fixing of the new national currency unit. This is the "guarani," whose value is placed 100 times higher than that of the old "peso fuerte." The former peso unit, of 70 years' standing, had become so depreciated that visitors just smiled when they handled the "buttons." The new "guarani" units valued at one peso and 30 centavos (Argentine) and 32 cents (American). Argentine bankers have had a "finger in the pie" of the new "guarani," but Paraguayan officials contend there will be equity in the pegging of the new currency to Argentine pesos, American dollars and English pounds. The gold standard will be disregarded.

Paraguayans, noting the return of their President, recognize that the Argentines have progressed toward a "good bargain" but claim that their geographical position compels them to concede much to obtain the slight concessions, to continue the long process of wriggling out of their isolation.

MacArthur Clubs Put On National Basis

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—A National Association of MacArthur-for-President Clubs was formed Jan. 17 by a group of state leaders in the movement who said they believed Gen. Douglas MacArthur was "the one American who can, in the role of President and Commander in Chief, thus bring the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion."

A resolution adopted at the organization meeting said the Southwest Pacific Commander in Chief also was the "one American" who could "provide the courageous, intelligent American leadership necessary to effect a just and enduring peace."

Joseph P. Savage, Chicago attorney and President of the Illinois MacArthur Club, was elected national chairman. He said the group planned to organize a "Draft MacArthur" movement in every state, would attempt to get Republican convention delegates pledged to General MacArthur, and would enter his name in primaries in states where his consent was not necessary to place him on the ballot.

The group said it has not consulted General MacArthur.

Headquarters of the organization will be in Chicago.

The conference, Mr. Savage said, included representatives from Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois, and proxies from Massachusetts, West Virginia, California, Montana and Missouri.

Robert A. Wilkinson, Van Wert, Ohio, President of the Ohio MacArthur Club and a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, said of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, recently announced Presidential candidate: "While Bricker has a good reputation as a Governor, his record is not outstanding."

Elected for 20th Time

DOVER, Del., Jan. 18 (AP)—J. Wallace Woodford was elected Mayor of Dover yesterday for his 20th consecutive one-year term. Twenty-five votes were cast for Mayor Woodford, who hasn't been opposed for 19 years.

Big Annual Rainfall

An annual rainfall of 562 inches has been recorded at Maui in the Hawaiian Islands.

Canadian Chiefs of Staffs Sent to London for Invasion

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 18—Canada has taken an important step in the preparation of its armed forces for the coming invasion of Europe through the transfer of the chiefs of staff of its three armed services to Britain.

"It is a sign we mean business over there," said Navy Minister Angus Macdonald, as he made the announcement that Vice-Admiral Percy Nelles, Chief of the Naval Staff, was going to London. The transfer had already been made in the case of Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Stuart of the Army, and Air Marshal Breadner of the Air Force.

The attack when it comes "will involve the fullest and most precise co-operation between sea, land and air forces," said Mr. Macdonald. "Canadian sailors, soldiers, and airmen will have their part to play in this great assault."

In view of "impending great events," Mr. Macdonald explained, it had been decided that Vice-Admiral Nelles should assume the post of Senior Canadian Flag Officer Overseas, and have general supervision of the affairs for the Canadian Navy in European waters. This, he said, did not imply actual command in action of Canadian naval units as they would be intermingled with other Allied navies.

Entity of Its Own

Vice-Admiral Nelles will be working with the Admiralty and might sit on a naval war council if one is created, it was suggested. The transfer of the Chief of Staff to London will mean, according to Mr. Macdonald, that the Canadian Navy will maintain an entity of its own and not be merely an adjunct of the British Navy. A very considerable portion of the Canadian naval strength "involving a great many naval personnel and ships" will be operating overseas.

Vice-Admiral Nelles is being succeeded as Chief of Staff in Canada by Rear Admiral G. C. Jones.

Since Vice-Admiral Nelles became Chief of Staff 10 years ago, the Canadian Navy has expanded fortyfold. At the beginning of the war it was little more than a token force with 15 ships and a personnel of 1,700. There are now 250 combat ships and 400 auxiliary craft with a total personnel of about 80,000 and the naval convoy work in the western half of the North Atlantic has been almost entirely in its hands, it was disclosed. In this it has been assisted by air patrols of RCAF squadrons.

Great Stride Forward

"Within the last few weeks," said Mr. Macdonald "decisive victories have been scored against German surface units. All in all 1943 marked a great stride forward in the winning of the battle of the Atlantic. Canadian coastal waters which in 1942 felt the presence of German submarines, were last year relatively free from this type of marauder.

"This condition may be attributed to the fact that the sea and air forces of Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom were able to engage German submarines well out to sea."

The Canadian Navy which is largely made up of destroyers, frigates, corvettes and smaller craft will be supplemented in a few months by two medium cruisers of modern design from the British Navy and by two aircraft carriers which will be manned by Canadian seamen and officers while the aircraft and air personnel will be supplied by the Royal Navy, Mr. Macdonald said.

Swedes Shut Down On German Visas

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18 (AP) — Sweden in effect broke off cultural and scientific relations today with Germany.

Because of Swedish indignation over Nazi deportations of Norwegian university students, Sweden will now curtail visas to German natural scientists and cultural experts who have been some of the Reich's best propagandists. Announcing this, Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther told the Riksdag:

"They are no longer welcome. The deportation of Norwegian students showed that Germany really is trying to cripple Norwegian cultural life, and Germany can no longer expect the former generous treatment on visas for German scientists and cultural representatives."

Deportations Hit

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther of Sweden told the Riksdag yesterday that continued persecution of Norwegian students by the Nazis "must affect Swedish-German relations," the Stockholm Radio said today in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Guenther as saying that "both Norway and Sweden have gained the impression of a desire (of the Germans) to create enduring damage to the cultural life of Norway by continued deportations of the students.

Wallace Warns South to Rid Itself of N. Y. Money Market

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told the Southern Governors Conference last night that the Federal Government must break the "monopoly power" of the New York money market if the South is to achieve economic equality with other sections.

Cheering the Southern Governors on in their efforts to force a revision in the freight rates they contend discriminate against their section, Mr. Wallace urged them to join with Governors in the West and other areas in support of national measures to abolish trade barriers and to decentralize financial controls.

"Such a program will certainly meet with an enthusiastic response from the Governors of Western States and should appeal to any Governor of New York who is genuinely interested in the general welfare," Mr. Wallace said in his prepared text.

He charged that the South had been "kept in a colonial status" by "discriminatory differentials in transportation costs," by state trade barriers and "because the expansion of Southern enterprises would compete with other businesses in which the bankers were already interested."

He proposed removal of freight rate making powers from private bureaus and their lodgment with the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said this should be followed by action to establish regional money markets.

"The breaking of the monopoly power of financial groups is a task for the Federal Government," Mr. Wallace said. "But the ultimate solution must be found in the development of regional capital markets that will take the savings of the region and direct them into regional industry."

The Vice-President proposed in addition that the States undertake industrial training programs to provide additional skilled manpower and that they counteract absentee control of industry by promoting local enterprises.

Two of the Southern Governors who were entertained by the President at the White House during the afternoon said that Mr. Roosevelt told them he was in favor of lifting any discriminatory freight rates.

"He's for it," said Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia and Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama agreed, adding, however, that "you can't tie Mr. Roosevelt down very much on any question."

The Governors told reporters during the day that, while the South may not be entirely happy about its treatment under the Roosevelt Administration, it is still dependably Democratic.

Last-Ditch Stand by Germans Foreseen by General Arnold

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Shuttle bombing of Germany by planes based in Russia and Italy and a last-ditch stand by the Nazis are developments foreseen by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces.

Speaking before the Poor Richard Club last night he said the advance of the Russians from the east and standardization of aircraft parts and equipment would make it possible for Allied planes to take off from Italy and bomb vital German targets en route to bases in Russia.

General Arnold, a former Philadelphia resident, came here to receive the Gold Medal of Achievement for 1943, awarded to him by the Poor Richard Club for his accomplishment in the organization and development of the Air Force.

He told 1,300 club members and friends he expected Germany to "fight to the last ditch."

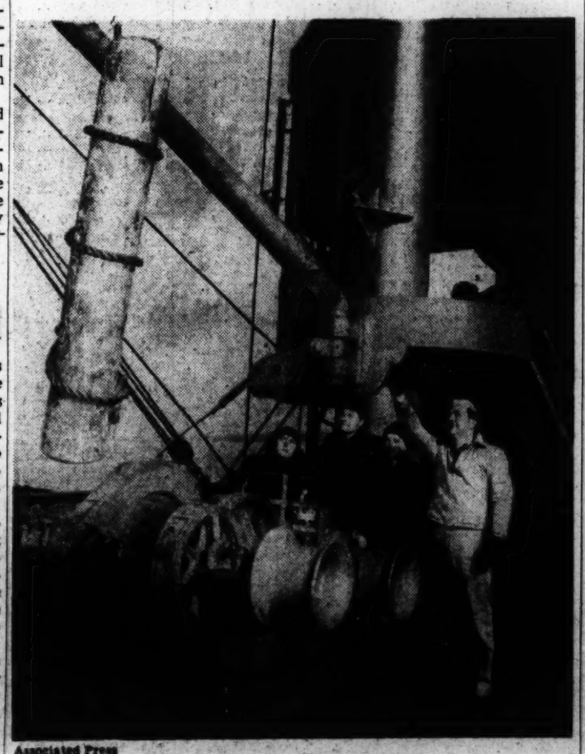
"We must not fool ourselves about the future, for Germany is still strong—mighty strong," he said. "Her decisive air force is stronger than it has ever been and she still hopes to fight so desperately that she will be able to salvage something better than unconditional surrender from her defeat."

General Arnold pointedly deflated Nazi claims to "secret weapons." There is not the faintest doubt that Germany has produced some "secret weapons," he said, although of the type that the Allies usually call "new developments."

"Every time the enemy produces a new form of aerial torpedo or rocket gun, a different model airplane, a new type of tank, or a finer lens for aerial photography—they call it a secret weapon," said General Arnold.

The bombing of Germany, the General said, has affected enemy morale, and the damage inflicted is resulting in the production of war equipment in inferior quality, and in smaller amounts.

No Hitch to This Hitch



Associated Press

All Tied and Up It Goes

Maritime Service trainees aboard training ship American Mariner receive instruction in operation of cargo winch. They are (left to right): William Nolan of Boston, John McConnell of Chicago, and William Corey of Detroit. They are being instructed by Chief Boatswain's Mate C. W. Wilson of Atlanta, Ga.

Nazi Anthem Banned To Avoid Parodies

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18 (AP)—Singing of the Horst Wessel song, Nazi anthem, now is forbidden in Germany unless special permission is obtained in connection with pre-arranged assemblies, sources from Germany reported Jan. 17. The reason: Too many anti-Nazi parodies were being sung to the tune.

The same thing happened with the once-popular Wir Fahren Gegen England (We're Sailing Against England), also banned.

Riddled 'Fort' Returns 'Under Cover of Trees'

By the Associated Press

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, Jan. 18

The Flying Fortress "Spirit of '44" came home from Oschersleben on two engines last week with 250 bullet holes and a crew claiming destruction of 10 Nazi fighters, it was disclosed today.

The pilot, Lieut. Eldridge V. Greer of Houston, Texas, roared the big craft down the main streets of German towns, using trees as a cover from pursuing enemy fighters.

The Texas airman avowed his ship finally crossed the coast so low that "the flak towers had to shoot down on us."

The Fortress landed with its nose shot away, a 16-inch hole in the radio room, the bomb bay doors partly open, and the rest of the ship pierced like a sieve. The crew escaped injury.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Sti 3a	2	55	55	55	+ ½
Adams Exp ½ag	27	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis1½ag	2	29	28½	28½	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Air Reduction 1a	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	16	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	9	26	25	25½	+ ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	38	26¼	25	25⅜	— ⅛
Alleg sr pf	2	40	39¼	40	
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	10	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	147⅞	147¾	147⅞	+ ⅜
Allied Mills 2g	15	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	4	15	14¾	14⅞	
Allis-Chlfg 1¼ag	6	39	38½	38¾	— ⅜
Alpha P Com 1	5	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf 1k	1	30	30	30	
Amerada Pet ¾ae	9	86½	86	86	
AmAgChDel 1.20a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	4	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+ ¼
Am Bank N .20e	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Am Bosch	108	14½	13¾	13¾	—1⅛
Am Cabl & Rad	35	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Am Can 3	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	20	174	173½	173½	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	16	35¾	34¾	35¾	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 14½ag	1	71¼	71⅛	71¼	+ ¼
Am Ch&Cable 2	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	50	110	109½	109½	+ ½
Am Colortype ½ag	14	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Am Crys 5 pf 6 †	10	104	104	104	+ ½
Am Distill	30	111	108¼	108½	—2½
§ Am Distill stpf	3	49¼	49	49	— ⅜
Am Encaus Tilfg	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am For Pow	6	5	4⅞	5	
Am&FP 2pf	10	16¾	16¼	16½	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅞
AmHomePd 2.40a	5	67⅛	66½	67½	+1½
Am Ice	4	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
Am Invest III .60	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Locom ½ag	37	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
Am Locom pf 7	2	83½	83⅛	83½	
Am M&Fdy .80	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Am M&Met 1	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Metal 1½ag	4	22⅜	22½	22⅜	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	20	33½	33¼	33½	
Am Pow & Lt	19	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	14	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	13	41⅜	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
AmRad&StS .40g	18	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	20	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½ †	220	66	65½	66	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	12	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	30	148½	148½	148½	+ ½
Am Sti Fdrs 2	18	26⅜	25¾	26½	— ¼
Am Stores ¼ae	30	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Stove .30e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	30	30	30	
Am Sugar pf 7	3	114½	114	114½	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	25	156½	156⅜	156½	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	60	60	60	—1¼
Am Tob B 3a	14	62	61⅛	61⅛	
Am Tob pf 6 †	80	143	142¼	143	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	7	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	14	44¼	44	44⅛	— ⅞
Am Wat Wks	59	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Am Wool pf 8g	1	69	69	69	— ¾
Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
AnacondaCop2½g	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Armour & Co	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	1	83½	83¼	83½	— ½
Armour & Co pf †	2J	101	101	101	
ArmstrongCkl.35g	3	39	39	39	— ½
Assd Dry Goods 1g	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	103½	103½	103½	—1
Atch T&SF 1¼ae	28	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅜
Atl Coast Line 3g	29	28½	27¼	28	+ ½
Atl Refining 1g	7	25⅞	25½	25¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½ag	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	3	54¾	54	54	— ¾
AtlasPowd31¼ag †	70	57¾	57⅜	57¾	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Aust N pfA31½g †	90	71	71	71	— ¾
Aviation Co .20g	11	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	28	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	118	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	93	12¼	10¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	12	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Bang&Ar pf1¼ak †	10	62¼	62¼	62¼	
Barber Asph	5	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Barker Bros ¾ag	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	9	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Bath Ir Works 1e	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	115	115	115	—1
Belding-Hem .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Bell Aircr 1a	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	11	34¾	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1½e	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 6	10	58⅞	58⅛	58½	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	117	117	117	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .60g	11	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Bliss&Laugh 1½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane2g	9	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3g	1	47	47	47	+ ½
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	92½	92⅜	92½	+ ⅛
Borden Co 1½g	8	29½	29¼	29⅜	
Borg-Warner 1.60	15	35½	35⅜	35½	
Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Braniff Aire .60	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
Bridgeport Br 1	2	9½	9⅜	9½	
Briggs Mfg 2	4	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
Bristol-My 1.90g	3	45	44⅞	44⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	3	15¼	15	15¼	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	29	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	80	51½	50¾	50¾	— ¼
Buda Wheel ½ag	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½ag	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
BurlingMills1.90g	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Burr Add Ma .60	16	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
Bush Term .20g	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Bush T B pf3¾k †	50	48	48	48	
Butler Bros .60	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Butte C & Z ½ag	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers A M Co	2	14	14	14	
Byron Jack 1½ag	3	22⅞	22¼	22½	
Calif Pack 1½	3	25½	25½	25½	
Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	6	6¾	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy1¼ag	10	17	16¾	16⅞	
Can D G Ale .70g	13	25	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	28	9¾	9	9⅛	
Cannon Mills 2	2	45	45	45	
Capital Adm A	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Care C&G 5 †	1	99	99	99	— ½
Carriers&Gen 1ag	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Case J I new	8	36¾	36⅛	36¾	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	8	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	105	105	105	
Celanese sr pf 7 †	30	124⅞	124½	124½	
Celotex Corp ½g	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Celotex Co pf 1 †	110	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Cent Aguirre 1½k	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Cent R R N J	24	11⅜	10½	11	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	2	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Century Rib M	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	3	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅛	5	5	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†200	59	58½	59	+1½
Champ Pap & F 1	3	25⅛	25	25	— ⅞
Champ P&F pf 6 †	40	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅜
Chas & Ohio 3a	26	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅜
Ch&E Ill ½ag	32	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅛
Ch&E Ill A2.50g	31	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	15	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3¾ak	12	19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or .60g	5	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Childs Co	1	11½	11½	11½	
Chrysler Corp 3	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅜
City I&F 1.20	15	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6¼	†170	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
City Invest	†110	60	59¾	59¾	—1¼
Clev El Il pf 4½	† 50	114½	114¼	114¼	— ½
ClevesMolyd1.20a	5	36⅜	36	36	— ¾
Clett Peabody 2	4	36⅜	36	36	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	64	64	64	+1
Colgate-P-P ½ae	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼a †	20	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞	+ ¼
Collins & Aik	4	28⅜	28½	28½	— ½
Collins&Aik pf5 †	40	114	114	114	
Col & South	†190	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	340	15	14½	15	+ ¼
Col & South 2pf	†120	14¼	13¾	14¼	
Col B'cast A 1.80g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	3	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Comm G&E .10g	54	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Con G & E 6 pf 6	5	80	80	80	+ ⅛
Con G&E 5 pf 5 †	20	74	73½	73½	—1
Conn Pict 1½e	4	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
Conn P pf 2¾	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Conn Carbon 4	1	87	87	87	— ½
Cons Credit 3	15	41¼	41	41¼	
Cons Invest Tr 3	21	44⅞	44⅜	44½	— ⅜
Cons Sole .60g	43	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Cont'with&South	23	½	½	½	
Con Ed 1.40	14	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Coppermines	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Consol Edison 1.60	39	22	21⅝	21⅞	
Cons Edis pf 5	3	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Cons Film Ind	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Cons Laund ¼ag	8	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas	38	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	14¼	14	14	
Cons Voltee 1½ag	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
ConsolCo Coal	12	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ¼
ContainerCo 1½g	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Con Can 1	5	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
Cont Dia Fib .85g	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	44¼	44⅛	44¼	— ⅛
Cont Motors .60	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
Cont Oil Del 1	17	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	
Cont Steel 2g	1	26	26	26	
CopperweldSti .80	2	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†180	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	7	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¾
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	175½	175½	175½	— ½
Cornell DuE 1.10g	6	19	18½	18¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Crane 1g	15	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	160	105	104⅝	105	— ¼
Crosley Corp 1g	19	19	18¼	18½	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	2	28½	28¾	28½	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	3	46	46	46	+ ¼
Crown Zeller ¼ae	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	25	30⅜	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Crucible Sti pf 5	4	70¾	70¼	70¾	— ¾
Cuba R R pf	†270	26¼	25¾	26¼	+1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	6	23⅜	22¾	22¾	—1
Cuneo Press 1½	2	24	23½	24	
Curtis Publishing	37	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	40	114	114	114	—2
Curtis Pub pr of 3	3	45	44¾	45	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright3½g	25	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	15	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼ae	9	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	4	14¼	14	14¼	
Decca Records 1a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—1
Deere & Co 2g	4	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	111	23	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	238	8	7	7¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe & RayAla	†200	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Diam T Mot 1¼g	2	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	209⅜	1	29¼	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Dome Mines hl.60	9	25	24½	24¾	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	8	51⅞	51½	51⅞	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	2	125½	125½	125½	—1
Dow Chem pf 4	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	4	29	29	29	
duPont de N4¼4g	4	140½	139¾	140	— ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	120	120	120	
Eagle P Ld .60g	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	35¾	35¼	35¼	
EasternRMil 10g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164	164	164	— ½
East Kodak pf6 †	10	180	180	180	—3
Eaton Mfg 3	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
El&Mus Ind .08e	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	4	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ½
Elec Boat 1¼g	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
El Pow & Lt	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	82	82	82	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	85½	85½	85½	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	41¾	41½	41½	+ ½
Endicott-John 3	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ½
Endicott J 4 pf4	50	102	101¾	102	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	15	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	20	88½	88½	88½	—1¼
EPSS$1½pf$1½	†140	90¾	90½	90½	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	25	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	138	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A 5	4	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅜
EurekaVClean ⅜ag	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Evans Products	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	⁰2	1	3	3	
FairbanksMorse1a	6	36½	35¾	36½	
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23½	23	23¾	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	117	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
Fed L&T pf 6 †	20	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
Fed Mogul 1	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
Fed MotTruck .40	3	5⅛	5	5	
Federat D Strs ⅜ae	⁰3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ½g	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	6	46	45½	45½	—1½
Firestone T&R ⅜ae	6	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
Firest T&R pf 6	6	106¼	106¼	106¼	
Flintkote .90g	7	20⅜	19⅝	20⅜	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
FollansbeeStlpf †	20	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Food Fair Strs 1	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Food Mach 1¾ag	2	54¼	53¾	54¼	
Foster Wheeler	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
Francisco Sugar	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	5	33¼	33	33	— ⅜
FruehaufTrail1.40a	2	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf5 †	30	109	109	109	
Gabriel Co .20g	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	4	14¾	14½	14½	
Gamewell Co 2 †	90	28	28	28	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont .45g	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Baking .15e	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Gen Cable	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
Gen Cable A	5	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
Gen Cable pf 7k	†150	91	89⅞	91	+1
Gen Cigar 1a	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	38	37⅛	36¾	37¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	1	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	19	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Gen G&E cv pf †	10	116½	116½	116½	—2
Gen Motors 2	32	53½	53½	53¼	— ½
Gen Motors pf 5	2	127	127	127	— ¾
Gen Out Advert	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	7	20¼	19½	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	1	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅜
Gen Real & Util	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	3	22½	22	22	+ ¼
Gen Steel pf 5g †	60	87¾	87½	87½	— ⅜
Gen Tel 1.60	2	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	3	20	19¾	19¾	
Gen T&R 1g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
GilletteSafR .70g	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	3	73⅞	73½	73⅞	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros .15e	1	11½	11½	11½	
Gimbel Bros pf 4½	2	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
Glidden,cvpf 2¼	2	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
Gobel Adolf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	3	3	3	
Goodrich B F 2g	9	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	101	100½	101	+1
Goodyear T&R ⅛ae	4	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	107	106¾	107	+1½
Goth Hosiery ½ag	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Consl .45g	19	4	3⅞	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	5	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
Grant W T 1.40	2	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Gt NorRy pf 2g	27	28⅝	28	28½	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	147¼	147¼	147¼	— ¾
Green H L 2a	3	48	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Greyhound Cors 1	26	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½ag	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	4½	4¼	4¼	
Gauntan Sug pf †	40	128	126¼	126¼	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	24	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	8	36¼	35¾	36¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	2	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Hall W F Print 1a	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
HavenMASSpf5 †	50	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Hayb-Wetter 1	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Hat Cp Am A ½ag	3	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
HatCpAmpf5½g †	20	105	105	105	+2½
Hayes Indust .40g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	90	104	103	1.4	
Helme G W 1¼ae	2	68½	68	68½	+1
Hercules Motor 1	6	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Hercules Pow 2½g	3	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
Hercules P pf 6 †	40	128	128	128	—2
Hollander&Son ¼ag	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Holly Sugar 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 17
Holland Furn 2	1	39	39	39	— ½
Homestake Min	16	43¾	43¼	43½	— ¼
Houd Hersh A 2½	1	43	43	43	Jan 17
Houd-Hersh B 1g	7	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	58	58	58	Jan 17
HouseholdF pf5 †	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	65½	65	65½	+ ¼
Houston Oil	6	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	3	32¾	32½	32½	Jan 17
Hudson & Man	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 17
Hudson & Man pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 17
Hud Bay M&S h2	18	25½	25	25¼	— ⅜
Hudson Motor .20g	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	
Illinois Central	300	14½	13¼	14	+ ¾
Ill Central LL 4 †	50	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ¾
Ill Central pf	62	36¾	31¾	35½	+3½
Inapis P&L .30e	4	16½	16½	16½	
Indust Rayon 2	1	40	40	40	
Inger-Rand 6		96	96	96	— ½
Inland Steel 4½g	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Inspirat Con Cop 1	5	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅞
Intercon Rubber 1g	3	7¾	7⅛	7¾	

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5¼	6¼
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10⅜
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	38¾	38¾
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	
American Wringer Co	7¼	8⅛
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	40½	43¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36⅝	38⅜
Automobile Banking Corp A	3¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅛	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	
Bendix Home Appliance	6	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	68¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¼
Boston Woven Hose& Rubber	33¾	36½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	31¾	34¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	8½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¼	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31¼	33½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26¼	28½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	67¾	70
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	7⅜	9
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	6¾	8¼
Family Finance Inc	10¼	11½
Family Finance pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	31½	33¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15¼	16⅝
General Machinery	20¼	22
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	35	38
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92¾	98¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	30⅜	32¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	26⅜	27¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¼	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¾	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅜	26⅝
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Mach Tool	8½	9⅜
Keith George E Co	85	
Kendall Company	7¾	8¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	35⅞	37⅝
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¼	7¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107½	111½
Marathon Paper Mills	42¼	45¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	43½	46¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	42¾	46
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	62¾	65¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅝	23¼
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15½	17½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	61¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37	40¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69	73
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28½	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	34½	38
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	7⅞	9¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¾	42¾
Parker Appliance	11⅞	12⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85½	85½
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¼	31½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20¼	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	
Sanford Mills	33¼	36¼
Submarine Signal Co	24¼	26¾
Tampax Inc	4¾	5½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	2⅞
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17¼
U S Envelope Company	57¾	62¼
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45½	49½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¾	27¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	2¾	3¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¼	11½

†Ex-dividend. ‡Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	113¾	117¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97¾	101¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¼	112¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	93¾	97¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	110¼	114¼
General Water G & E $ pf	41¾	44¼
Jamaica Water Supply pf	29¾	32
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	103¾	
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	100	103½
Kansas P & L 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101¾	105¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Water pf	99	
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	28	30¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	67¾	70¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	73¾	76¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	99¼	102¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	96¾	100¼
Public Service Ind	17½	19
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¾	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¾	111¾
Rochester Gas & Elec 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	109¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13¾
*Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅞	20⅜
*Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	13½	
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	106¼	110¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅛	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	
Brockton Gas Light	7¼	8¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	105½	
Conn Light & Power	40¼	42¾
Eastern Utilities Assoc	24	26
Eastern Utilities Assoc conv	1¾	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22¾	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	75¾	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	15½
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	21½	22¾
Bank of New York (14)	388	400
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48½	50¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86	91
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	97	100¾
Chase National (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	46¾	49
Commercial New	45¾	48¼
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	19¼	20¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	45½	48¾
Empire Trust (3)	72½	76½
First National (York (80)	1475	1515
Guaranty Trust (12)	306	314
Irving Trust (.80)	14⅞	15⅞
Kings County (80)	1440	
Lawyers Trust (1)	34½	37½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	46½	48⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	34¾	36¾
New York Trust (3½)	90½	94¼
Public (1½)	34¾	37¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	8¼	8⅝
United States (60a)	1285	1330

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First Nitional (2)	47¾	50¼
Merchants National (12)	305	325
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24¼	26⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	191	
Second National (4)	122	129
†State Street Trust (8)	260	
United States Trust (.50)	8⅞	10¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅛	16⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	53½	58½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	45	47½
Continental Illinois (4)	91½	95½
First National Chicago	226	231
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	35	37⅜

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¾	55¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	10	11⅜
American Equitable (1)	18⅜	20¼
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14¼	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14¾	16¼
American Surety (2½)	59¼	61¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21⅞
City of New York (1a)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General-Life (1a)	40¼	42¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41½
Federal (1.40)	41½	45
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	25¾	27¾
General Reinsurance (2)	43¼	46¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	9¼	10¼
Great American Insurance (1)	27⅜	29⅜
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98½	103
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	3½	46½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27¼	29¾
Homestead (½g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	82¼	84¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1½a)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9⅜
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	75	78½
Merchants & M'fs of N York (.40)	6½	7⅝
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	55½	58½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsterdam Casualty (1g)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14⅞
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅝
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
PacificIndemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅞
Reinsurance Cor N York (¼g)	3¾	4¾
Republic Insurance Co (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	285	295
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	49¼	51¾
Security (1.40)	35⅝	37⅝
Springfield (4.40a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	60¾	63¾
Travelers (16)	484	499
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅛	38⅛
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	32¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gdeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.36	3.68
Amerex Holding	22.50	24.375
American Business Shares	3.35	3.68
Axe Houghton Fund	13.36	14.37
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.52	103.67
Boston Fund	16.75	17.01
Broad Street Investing	27.11	29.31
Bullock Fund	14.71	16.12
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.95	30.06
Chemical Fund	9.55	10.34
Christiana Securities Co	2310.00	2435.00
Commodity Corp	9.34	
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.25
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.46	21.97
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.26	13.17
Equitable Invest Corp	28.96	31.14
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.50	34.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.86	19.23
Fund Investors Inc	21.27	23.21
General Capital	31.72	34.11
General Investors Trust	5.12	5.51
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.87	7.46
Railroad Shares	3.25	3.59
Steel Shares	4.15	4.67
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.26	21.78
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	28.78	S-1	....	26.06
B-2	....	29.21	S-2	....	13.53
B-3	....	19.85	S-3	....	10.25
B-4	....	10.39	S-4	....	4.55
K-1	....	17.89	K-2	....	19.35

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	91.00	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.70	
Maryland Fund	4.30	4.90
Mass Inv Tr	20.52	22.06
Mass Inv 2d Pfd	10.08	10.84
Mutual Invest	10.38	11.36
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	2.36
New England Fund	12.18	13.13
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.75	21.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.33	14.33
Quarterly Income Shares	6.25	6.75
Railway & Light Sec	13.375	14.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.68
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.55	90.35
Spencer Trask Fund	13.81	14.71
State Street Invest	13.81	14.71
State Street Investment	79.48	85.38
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.92	17.50
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.62	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.60	
Diversified Tr C	3.55	
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.59	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.62	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.53	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.75	2.125
First Boston Corp	34.25	36.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	109½	114½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11⅞
Piper Aircraft	4⅞	5⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6½	7¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	103	105½
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¼	
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	99½	99¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1946	102	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	99¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101¾	104½
Oregon-Wash Water Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	100	102½
	5	1967	101½	103¼
So Bay Conn	5	1950	84¼	87½
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	105¾	

Banks' Postwar Job on Loans Held Key to Banking Future

NEW YORK, Jan 18 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator and chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., told the New York Bankers Association last evening that the manner in which banks absorb the financing job after the war will determine the future of the traditional American system of banking.

He said the job depended upon the way banks contributed to the maintenance of the wartime standards of production in peacetime, and the way in which bank managers go about the business of making both their banks and the businesses in their communities profitable and serviceable after the war.

Government Guarantees

"As much as anything that has disturbed me through the last 10 years," said Mr. Crowley, "is the inclination on the part of our bankers to go along the lines of least resistance and to let the Government take too many of the risks on loans to business and industry.

"It is true of loans for war plants, as it is true of the wartime financing of exports and imports, that private financing could not possibly turn the trick alone. On the other hand, I recently have seen bankers not only relying upon but encouraging government guarantee of credits that could very well be handled by the banks.

"These include credits other than those for essential war industry. If this trend continues it cannot help weakening our banking system."

Mr. Crowley addressed the bankers at their 16th annual convention mid-winter dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Earlier he told the Commerce and Industry Association of New York that there is "no cause for pessimism about the health of private trade in America."

High U. S. Bond Portfolios

He said that although war was the historic enemy of commerce foreign traders and exporters and importers have been able to move a heavy volume of goods within commercial lines, and said that the Foreign Economic Administration was "working constantly to implement the transition back to full-scale private trade."

"We are now involved," he said, "in plans to assist foreign government purchasing missions to deal directly with private exporters whenever this becomes possible in the case of particular commodities or particular areas."

Lionel D. Edie, private economic consultant, told the bankers that all wars bring revolutionary changes in banking and that this one would be significant "for introducing huge portfolios of Government bonds in bank assets and for initiating the principle of Government guarantee of private bank credit through the so-called 'V' and 'V-T' loans."

He said that if the "guaranteed credit principle" is carried over into peacetimes, "private banking will gradually deteriorate and the spirit of free enterprise will go the way of all flesh."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved irregularly higher last week on medium volume, reflecting the usual reinvestment demand of the first of the year. Best action was in the rails and utilities, the latter making a new high on the move. Action in the bond market, was considerably better than in stocks.

The market was not much impressed by the budget figures, which had little in the way of surprise. Of course, the estimate of round $100 billion outlays for the 1944-1945 fiscal year is entirely dependent on the outcome of the war in Europe; if, for instance, Germany should fold by the middle of this summer the outlays would be very sharply reduced as the war program was swung away from the ground troops to the Navy and the air arms.

The President on Conversion

It seems somewhat surprising, however, that the market did not pay more attention to the second half of the President's message, which dealt with preparations for demobilization and the conversion of industry back to peace-time production. Prominently featured therein was a discussion of the three subjects on which the Baruch-Hancock team is now working — contract termination, surplus disposal, and reconversion reserves.

All of these have favorable implications for future business, and it was pretty significant that the President said "Our reconversion policy should have as the major aim the stimulation of private investment and employment," even though he followed this remark immediately by a call for "certain public works in the post-war period."

On the first of the three problems, contract termination, the uniform clause now drawn up by the Baruch Committee seems fairly liberal, though of course it is in effect a maximum of payment. The important thing, however, is that it makes speed possible in the payments, and thus makes for more certainty all round. Many other aspects of this subject of course still remain to be worked out, such as that of overall company settlements, treatment of sub-contractors, and the education of procurement officers and of contractors in terminations.

The Committee, however, has now moved on to the problem of surplus disposal. This is far larger than merely the disposal of the government owned industrial plants. It is estimated that as much as $50 billion of raw materials and half-finished inventories and munitions in the making will have to be disposed of.

Reserves Are Necessary

Lastly the Committee will take up the problem of reconversion reserves, and here it will have an issue as tangled and controversial as the synthetic rubber program which Mr. Baruch unsnarled. For some figures would indicate that American industry is very well heeled indeed to finance its own reconversion, while others would show quite the contrary.

The point, however, is that if there are to be planty of jobs, industry must have enough money to risk on the pay rolls, and not all borrowed money either. Or to put it another way, "full employment" in the postwar period for the demobilized soldiers and displaced war workers is not possible without "full employment" for American industry also.

The point is even more bullish from the following consideration. The President again called for large public works. But a simple comparison between the totals of these public works plans and the current rate of war outlay indicates that they will not by themselves anywhere near replace the war as a provider of jobs. No simple tabulation of static totals of post-war public works or private deferred demand is enough to guarantee that the wheels of industry will keep going for any appreciable length of time at any where near capacity. The only guarantee is that the economic machine be so adjusted that it will keep itself going, that is to say, that it will have its own incentives and stimuli built into it, which means in largest part, private investment.

Dubious on Service Bill

The Street was dubious about the prospects for a national service bill at this late hour, despite the President's johnny-come-late conversion to the idea. For one thing, he didn't seem very eager about it, because he made it contingent on several other proposals, including passage by Congress of a tax bill which the President knows as well as anybody else it isn't going to pass. And for another, he left the details all to Congress and didn't even mention the Austin-Wadsworth bill, nor say that he was going to send up a bill himself.

Also, curiously enough, he all but invited the hostility of the labor people to the proposal, as if they had not long been opposed to it, by recommending it as something which "for the duration, will prevent strikes," which is a picayune error, since Britain and Australia have had national service laws for years but they still have strikes and plenty of them.

Bank reports showed a general earnings improvement. Following are some of the earnings for 1943 compared with 1942:

	Earnings P Share 1943	1942
	$	$
Chase	2.33	1.81
City	2.83	2.62
Central Hanover	7.28	6.03
Bankers' Trust	3.80	3.39
N.Y. Federal	$15,300,000	$4,600,000

The Street is of course girding its loins for a big job on the Fourth War Loan.

Britain Cuts Cargo Risk Rates Further

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Reflecting further improvement in shipping conditions, a supplementary schedule of war risk rates dated Jan. 17 reduces the quotation on cargoes between North and Central America and the Persian Gulf from 7½ to 6½ per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hdrs of Record
Gen Cable pf	$1.75	..	3- 1	1-22
Mich G&El $6 pf	$1.50	Q	2- 1	1-15
do 7 pr in	$1.75	Q	2- 1	1-15
Extra				
Belding Corticelli	$2	..	3- 1	1-31
Bullocks Inc	$1	..	1-28	1-15
New England Tr	$5	..	2- 1	1- 1
Initial				
Mich Gas&El $6 pr in	$1.50	Q	2- 1	1-15
do 7 pr in	$1.75	Q	2- 1	1-15
Riverside Cem pf	$1.25	..	2- 1	1-15
Irregular				
Central N Bk (Cleve)	30c	..	2- 1	1-25
Lowell Bleach	75c	..	1-25	1-20
Pneumatic Scale	40c	..	2- 1	1-22
Regular				
Agricul Nat Bk (Mass)	$2	Q	4-15	4-10
Augusta & Savannah R R	$2.50	..	1-17	1-10
Bankers T (Des Moines)	25c	Q	2- 1	1-20
Bk of Toronto	$2.80	Q	3- 1	2-15
Blue Ribbon Corp pf	62½c	Q	3- 1	1-22
Blue Ridge Corp pf	75c	Q	3- 1	2-11
Boston Pd	10c	Q	2-19	1-31
Bullocks Inc pf	$1.25	Q	2- 1	1-15
Can Oil Ltd	25c	Q	3-15	2- 1
Chain Belt	25c	..	2-25	2-10
Crown C & Seal	50c	Q	2-15	1-19
Dixie Cup A	62½c	Q	4- 1	3-10
Fidelity & Dep Co (Balt)	$1	Q	1-31	1-18
Hearn Dept Strs pf	75c	Q	1-31	1-28
Horne (Jos) Co pf	$1.50	Q	2- 1	1-22
Idaho Pow	40c	..	2-21	1-26
Liquid Carb pf	$1.12½	Q	3- 1	4-15
New Eng Tr	$10	S	1- 1	1- 1
Peoria & B Val RR	$2.50	..	2-10	1-20
Phillips Pet Co	50c	Q	3- 1	2- 4
Rheem Mfg 5 pf	31¼c	..	2- 1	1-15
Do 6 pf	37½c	Q	1-31	1-19
Rutland & Wh RR	$1.50	..	2-15	2- 1
Saco Lowell Sh	25c	..	2-21	2-10
Do pf	25c	Q	2-15	2-10
Secord (L) Candy	20c	Q	3- 1	2- 1
Texas P & L $6 pf	$1.50	Q	3- 1	1-18
Wheeling LERy 4 pr in	$1	Q	3- 1	1-25

*Payable in common stock or cash.

Policy-Making Council For Business Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—An over-all policy-making organization of private business to meet the problems of the transition period from war to peace and of the national debt has been proposed by Roy A. Foulke, or Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Contending that "all taxes, wages, salaries, rent, dividends, interest, profits and annuities" come from the use of capital in free enterprise, Mr. Foulke declared:

"Every cent raised to support our gigantic postwar debt must come from business in honest dollars, and the greater that debt due to lack of public thrift, irrelevant economic philosophy, wastefulness, the greater becomes the direct burden on business activity."

He estimated the national debt, at $300,000,000,000, would require minimum annual Federal tax revenues of $20,000,000,000 and half that much for state and local governments—"the comfortable days of the past are over," he said.

His "permanent council of representatives of free business enterprise" would have as a goal an annual national income of more than $100,000,000,000 to support such taxes.

The council would "develop broad policies for business so there will be little or no involuntary unemployment, so that profits will be sustained, so that the level of business prosperity will not suddenly collapse."

In the absence of such an organization, he said, "irresistible political forces will provide additional deficit spending."

"Sooner or later," he added, "the end is loss of financial control which means economic and financial calamity, or a shift toward Government ownership of the means of production."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 7

Income of Minors

A minor who receives income (a) from property belonging to him, or (b) from funds held in trust for him, or (c) from earnings which belong to him, must file an income and victory tax return (or a return must be filed in his behalf by his guardian or parent) if the total income for the year is $500 or more.

A minor is one who has not yet reached full legal age. In some States both men and women come of age, or reach the age of majority, at the age of 21 years, while in other States men become of age at 21 and women at 18 years of age.

It is the law generally that during the minority of a child his services and earnings do not belong to him, but to his parents, who are under a legal duty to support him and have a legal right to his earnings. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, therefore, it is presumed, for income tax purposes, that a parent has the legal right to the earnings of a minor and, accordingly, the parent must include such earnings in his own return. This is especially the case if he claims a credit for dependent or a status as a head of a family with respect to the support of the minor, for that fact would be evidence that the parent was under a duty to support the minor. In such circumstances, the parent is entitled to take credit in his return for any income and victory taxes that have been withheld at the source by employers from the wages earned by the child.

If however, a parent has renounced his legal duty to support the child and has relinquished his control and authority over the child by conferring on the latter the right to his earnings, together with the obligation of self-support, the minor must thereafter pay the income tax on his own earnings. Such relinquishment of rights, or emancipation, may be express, as by voluntary agreement of parent and child, or implied from such acts and conduct as indicate consent. It may be absolute or conditional, complete or partial, as where the parent relinquishes the right to the minor's earnings but retains the right to control the social or moral conduct of the minor. In any case, it must be proved, and the burden of proof is on the parent who asserts that he is not taxable on the minor's earnings. The laws regarding emancipation vary in different States, and the facts in each case will determine whether the earnings of a minor must be reported in the return of the minor or of his parent.

Reference Booklet of Coal Data Issued by Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new "five-minute" skeleton reference booklet, entitled "Coal Facts," has been published by the Bituminous Coal Institute, specially for the writing fraternity.

The booklet succinctly develops the theme that coal is the backbone of the war effort, that its production is imperative for the winning of the war, shows how it powers industrial America, and keeps the nation's homes and offices warm.

Included in the presentation are numerous charts, statistical data and a section devoted to the postwar outlook for the industry.

Promoted

© Bachrach

Ben Kievit

Promoted to the New York office of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., as field engineer in the equipment sales department for the metropolitan and New England area. Mr. Kievit was formerly supervisor of customer services for the company at Emporium, Pa.

N.A.C.M. Asks Aid for White Collar Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Urging recognition of the

B's Have Score to Settle With Toronto Six Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next to having Bill Cowley and Johnny Crawford back in uniform again, the Bruins want just one thing—to beat Toronto Maple Leafs here at the Garden tonight. After all, they have quite a few scores to settle with their brethren from across the border.

The Cowley incident, which happened last time the Bruins visited Maple Leaf Gardens, can be regarded purely as an accident, no matter what has gone before. But there are a few other items which the Rossmen believe can be written off the books only by a trouncing—and a thorough one at that—of the Leafs.

Ended Bruins' Streak

First is the fact that Toronto was the first team to win here in Boston this season, putting an end to the Bruins' string of 10 undefeated games at home. Then there are the figures which show that the Leafs have outscored the Bruins 36 goals to 30 in six games. It was during the last visit of Toronto here that Johnny Crawford was sidelined. And finally there is the little matter of that 12-3 pasting the Bruins received last time they were in Toronto.

All of which has put the Bruins in a testy frame of mind, especially since they lost to Rangers 8-6 in New York Saturday night to become the only team in the National Hockey League which has bowed twice to the struggling Blue Shirts. If they can pin a good one on Toronto, they will do it.

Without Crawford and Cowley, however, the Bruins face a huge task. They will be using five farmhands from the Olympics and will still have their forward lines all jumbled up. Bep Guidolin will be up with Art Jackson and Stoney Jackson, and Norm Calladine will be centering for Busher Jackson and Buzz Boll. The third line will be the all-Olympic wave of Al Palazzari, Russ Kopak, and Alan Rittinger, while Guy Labrie from the 'Pics will be on defense with Dit Clapper and Pat Egan. Maurice Courteau will play goal in place of Bert Gardiner, who was called home because of illness in his family.

Encouraging Note

An encouraging note can be seen, though, in the play of the four youngsters, who figured in four of the Bruins' 13 goals against Rangers over the week end. Each of the former Olympics got one goal and one assist, with Kopak adding another assist for good measure.

By winning tonight the Bruins can go back into a tie for second place with Toronto, which has improved tremendously since the addition of Paul Bibeault in goal. Paul, former Canadiens' netminder who was discharged from the Canadian Army in December, has paced the Leafs to five victories in the eight games he has played for them.

Tonight's face-off will be at 8:20 p. m.

Briefs: In six games this season the teams have broken even, Bruins having won 5-2, 8-5, and 8-5, and Leafs having won 7-4, 5-2, and 12-3 . . . Each team has won once in the other's rink . . . Herb Cain drew his first penalty of the season in New York Sunday night, but he still remains a prime contender for the Lady Byng Trophy . . . The Bruins are in worse shape than appears on the surface . . . In addition to losing Cowley and Crawford outright, Busher Jackson is playing with a badly injured elbow and Buzz Boll with a broken knee cap.

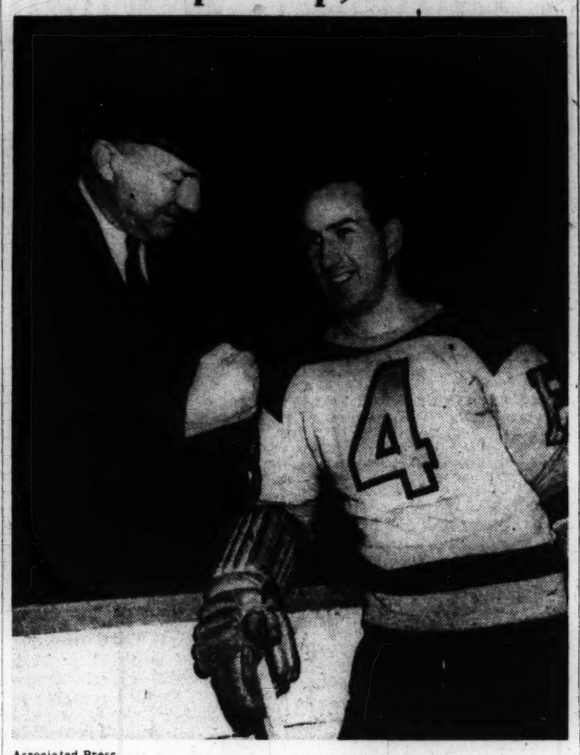
* * *

The new clock wil be up tonight but it wil lnot be in operation . . . Garden workers, under supervision of Bob Murphy, had a terrible time getting the piece into the Garden proper from Exposition Hall . . . If the thing had been an inch wider it would have been impossible to get it in without taking it apart.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	20	3	5	45	128	62
Toronto	15	13	2	32	136	114
Boston	13	11	4	30	141	140
Detroit	11	11	5	27	97	104
Chicago	11	15	1	23	100	115
New York	5	22	1	11	98	168

'Keep It Up, Herb'



Associated Press

Manager Ross and His Star Scorer

Herbie Cain, veteran Bruins' wing who leads the National Hockey League in goals with 28, is shown here being encouraged by his boss, Manager Art Ross. "Sugar" is finding the going a little tougher now that Bill Cowley is out of action for a while, but Ross is confident the flashy goal-getter can keep his one-a-game average.

Nelson Wins 'Frisco Open And $2,400

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Byron Nelson, often described as the best golfer in the country, was back in the winner's circle today with $2,400 worth of War Bonds in his pocket and the title of 1944 champion of the San Francisco Victory Open tournament.

The Toledo, Ohio, crackshot, former national open and Professional Golfers' Association kingpin, knocked out a 13-under par 275 to win the 72-hole tournament which concluded yesterday.

Led Every Round

He teed off as the favorite, led every round, and polished off the long, flat Harding Park Public Links, par 36-36—72, with scores of 68-69-68-70. He played superior, flawless golf with the exception of a couple of three-putt greens and one drive out of bounds.

He finished six strokes ahead of his running mate and chief rival, Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Philadelphia, who racked up three successive rounds of 70 and fired a final 71 for a total of 281—seven under par for the route.

McSpaden won the recent Los Angeles open with a 278, carrying with it $4,375, and his $1,600 yesterday gave him two-tournament earnings of $5,975. Nelson tied for third place with two others in the southern event and now has won a total of $3,525.

Byrd, Mangrum Next

Tied for third spot behind Nelsen and McSpaden yesterday were Sam Byrd, the ex-New York Yankee baseball player, now representing a Detroit Golf Club, and Lloyd Mangrum of Monterey Park, Calif. They carded 72-hole totals of 283, five strokes under par. Each received $1,062.50.

Mangrum, slated to report into the Army at Fort MacArthur in Southern California today, had a chance to slip into second place yesterday but muffed it. He was tied with McSpaden at the 68th hole but lost a stroke on each of the next two holes.

Byrd, who has reached the top in the last year, posted rounds of 72-69-70-72, while Mangrum tabulated 69-72-71-71.

The only other player to cope successfully with par was George Fazio, from Pine Valley, N. J., who finished with an even par 288-70-72-73-73—and took $675 in bonds as his share.

Three Tie at 281

Johnny Bulla of Chicago, second in Los Angeles with 281, ended in a tie at 289 with Art Bell, San Francisco, and Mark Fry, Oakland, each winning $450.

Veteran Harry Cooper of Minneapolis finished ninth with 291 and Olin Dutra of Los Angeles, the 1934 national open title winner, tied for 18th place at 296; Craig Wood of New York, present national open champion, failed to finish in the money with his 298, a score duplicated by old-timer Jimmy Hines of Amsterdam, N. Y.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Collins Picks His Team

When urged to pick the all-star big league team of his experience, Eddie Collins got out from behind his Fenway Park desk and began pacing the thick carpet. On the walls about him hung the pictures of his diamond pals and rivals, heroes and fellow workers.

"I'd rather name a pitching staff, instead of just one or two," the Red Sox general manager said. After a pause, he continued: "Walter Johnson is my No. 1 man. If you want a left-hander, I'd have to pick Bob Grove. Ed Walsh belongs on there. If you had Johnson and Grove to start, and Walsh to relieve, you'd be all right," Eddie said, a grin on his face.

Cochrane First

Collins stopped his pacing to look through the window at deserted Jersey Street. "Alexander and Mathewson are my picks from thte National League," he went on. "Put down Mickey Cochrane as my catcher. If you wanted a second catcher, it would be Bill Dickey. But Cochrane is first.

"Lou Gehrig at first base, for his all-around ability," the Red Sox chief said. "Larry Lajoie at second. I didn't see enough of Hornsby, but I'd pick Lajoie anyhow. Honus Wagner at shortstop. Jimmy Collins at third. For infield utility I'd have Frank Frisch and Buck Weaver."

At this point, Collins paused by the further wall and stood studying some of the pictures there. It must have been a full minute before he said another word. Then he continued: "Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth in the outfield." Another pause. Then: "Tris Speaker and Joe Jackson. It's hard for me to pick Jackson over Al Simmons. I'd rather pick five outfielders and include Simmons.

Only One

"I name those men over modern youngsters like Joe Di Maggio and Ted Williams because they proved themselves over a long period of years," Eddie explained.

"What about a manager?" we asked.

"A manager!" shot back Collins, breaking another smile. "Would that team need a manager? The bat boy could run it. But if you must have a manager," he added, a touch of reverence in his voice, "there is only one in my book—Connie Mack."

Eddie paced some more before continuing: "For umpires you could have Tommy Connolly and Bill Clem—Connolly, Klem and Billy Evans. Bring back Ring Lardner to write the color, and let Kid Gleason hit to the infield to keep the boys on their toes."

Collins went back to the seat behind his desk. "That's the kind of team I'd like to get for Tom Yawkey," he said. "He could be the president."

Which, no doubt, would be all right with Tom.

Collins also commented that he thought Babe Ruth's home-run record of 60 and little Hughie Duffy's all-time high .438 batting average, would never be broken.

"I can't give you a sound reason," Eddie said, "but I just don't think they'll ever be touched. It would take a freak season to do it—a freak like that time in Cuba.

"Somebody offered a typewriter to the player who had the highest batting average at the end of the season," Eddie said smiling. "They all wanted it, but only one smart guy got it. He made a hit the first time at bat, stayed out the rest of the season and won the typewriter with a 1.000 average!"

Rowland Chosen Coast President

By the Associated Press

Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 18

Clarence Rowland, president of the Los Angeles baseball club, was elected president of the Pacific Coast League for 10 years at a salary of $12,500 a year.

The new president managed the Chicago White Sox to a world championship in the play-off with the New York Giants in 1917. In 1932 he joined the Chicago Cubs as a scout in that capacity for 10 years.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

The Versatile Jackson Brothers

Not much has been written about them—and anyway, Flash Hollett took most of the bows as a utility man when he was here—but the fact remains that the Jackson brothers of the Boston Bruins have done a pretty fair job of filling the gaps whenever needed.

It probably hasn't been generally realized, but Busher and Art have proved very handy fellows for Manager Ross to have around. With developments having been so frequent and varied this season, the boss more than once has turned to the Jacksons for help—and gotten it.

It has almost become a standing question for the Busher to ask Trainer Win Green in the dressing room before a game, "Well, where do I play tonight?" And sometimes for a laugh, he asks, "Do I need my light pads as a forward, or my heavy ones for defense?" Stoney as yet hasn't had to play defense, but he is constantly being shifted from wing to center, both of which he plays with equal success.

In First 10

Stoney—or Rock as the players call him—has been used in at least half a dozen various line combinations, which really hasn't allowed him to become used to playing with any one combination in particular. Yet he still has come up with 16 goals and 24 assists to land within the first 10 scorers in the league. Busher has operated at all three forward positions in addition to defense and has seven goals and 14 assists for 21 points. At times the brothers are used to kill off penalties.

* * *

With Hollett having gone to Detroit, the Jacksons can lay full claim to his title of best utility man. They can share it if they like, or argue between themselves as to which comes first. It's all in the family anyway.

Frankie Selke, Toronto's big chief in the absence of Conn Smythe, nominates Happy Day of the Leafs as coach of the year. In a recent issue of his Maple Leaf Gardens program, Selke had this to say:

"Toronto introduces more young players to the National Hockey League than any two rival clubs put together. For years Dick Irvin kept the Maple Leafs at or near the top with a battalion of rookies, but the all-star voters never gave him a tumble . . .

"As soon as Dick left for Montreal, they began to take notice and about now we may expect to see him awarded the palm as the great master-mind of hockey . . .

"But I started to tell you about Happy Day. This is his fourth year as coach of the Maple Leafs. In his first year he almost put the Stanley Cup winning Boston Bruins out of the picture in six games.

Smythe Overseas

"The next season found Major Smythe in active control of an Overseas Battery, so Happy had to shoulder full responsibility for the team. You remember how Maple Leafs first powdered the mighty Rangers in a surprise series, dropped the first three of the final round to Detroit Red Wings, then came through to take the series in four straight games . . .

"Last season, Day's third, found the Maple Leafs shattered through enlistments. Again Happy came out of St. Catherines with a fighting team inspired by a few veterans . . . and surely you recall how very close we came to putting Detroit's powerful team out of the play-offs last spring.

"Once again—1943—the team was honored when the majority of its good players enlisted for Overseas Service and again Happy had to reach into the realms of kid hockey to come up with a contending team. Bodnar and Kennedy, along with Morris, alone justify his foresight, and the battle the team has put up for us ranks Happy Day not only the best guy in hockey, but the most capable coach as well. I hope those who have votes to cast will read these lines, investigate their accuracy, and remember Hap's achievements next spring."

Hoppe Runs Lead To 98 Points In Non-Title Match

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP)—Willie Hoppe of New York, world's three-cushion billiard champion, today held a 98-point lead over former champion Welker Cochran of San Francisco as the billiardists resumed their 2,150-point non-title match.

The three-cushion king yesterday boosted his over-all lead 36 points, 1,350 to 1,252, when he outstroked Cochran in both blocks, 50 to 42 in 51 innings and 50 to 22 in 42, the victories giving Hoppe a 100-to-64 margin in the Detroit phase of their cross-country competition. Cochran's 28-point setback in the second block was the worst he has sustained. Hoppe defeated him 400 to 342 at Kansas City and 850 to 846 at Chicago.

The cue artists' 600-point Detroit match continues through Saturday and then they move on to New York for a 300-point session.

Try New Rule

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—For the last year, Bill Chandler, Marquette basketball coach, has been championing a rule change which would permit a player charged with four personal fouls to continue in the game after a three-minute "rest" on the bench.

The proposal so completely captured the fancy of the Chicago Basketball Writers Association that it arranged for the Marquette-Depaul game at Chicago Stadium Friday night to be played with it in effect for the first time.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

St. Joseph's 53, La Salle 37.
Arma Corp. 43, Floyd Bennett Field 38.
Ursinus 53, Philadelphia Marine Depot 30.
Camp Thomas Seabees 55, Mass. Institute of Tech. 44.
Virginia 63, Virginia Tech 55.
Montclair Teachers 58, Upsala 34.

Midwest

Morehead (Ky) Teachers 77, Rio Grande 26.
St. Thomas 50, Concordia (Moorehead, Minn.) 36.
Iowa Pre-flight 37, Iowa State 27.
Oklahoma 45, Nebraska 35.
Norman Navy Zoomers 23, Oklahoma A & M 22.
Olathe Naval Air Base 48, Missouri Univ 35.
Fort Riley CRTC 56, Topeka Army Air Base 44.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Navy Lieut. Roland F. Logan, who formerly trained West Point athletic teams, has just finished constructing a nine-hole golf course at a Fleet Recreation Center somewhere in the South Pacific. . . . The Center, which Logan says is probably the largest outside the United States, also has nine softball diamonds, two for hardball, two football fields, four basketball courts, and facilities for tennis, volley ball, soccer, boxing, handball, horseshoe pitching and swimming. . . . The most popular sport at the Bainbridge, Md., Naval Training Station last month was pool with 82,519 participants as compared to 24,106 for bowling and 8,325 for basketball.

* * *

Jimmy Hamilton, former Cubs' scout and now a full-time employee of the All-American Girls' Professional Baseball League, has recommended a pitcher for a try-out with the Cubs. . . . But there's no need to gasp—the elbower has the definitely masculine name of Hank Stone, attends East High in Nashville, Tenn., and is a cousin of Rose Virginia Way, who coached the South Bend, Ind., team in the Girls' League last season.

* * *

The favorite college sport of Prof. Philip O. Badger, National Collegiate A. A. President, is baseball—which gets very little attention from the N. C. A. A. . . . George Hass, Jr., six-foot, four-inch son of baseball's Mule Haas, is a regular on the Union College (N. Y.) basketball team and averages better than seven points a game.

Bill Reddy, Syraucse (N. Y.) Post-Standard: "Sammy Baugh had never roped a calf until he bought a ranch only seven years ago. He has progressed so rapidly, however, that now he is in great demand at amateur rodeos. . . . Well, I suppose being thrown from a horse is no worse than being knocked down by a Bear."

Eddie Hickey, former Creighton U. coach, has collected a better-than-fair basketball team among the officers at the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School. Players include Lieut. Bob Timmons, who played end for the Seahawks' football team last fall, Lieut. (JG) Alton Elliott, former Syracuse captain, and Ensign Ivan Hoolen, four-letter courtman at Oakland City (Ind.) College. . . . Marine Combat Correspondent Charles McKenna reports that when a Jap plane sent a torpedo through a PT boat on which he was traveling between South Pacific islands, a crew member (from Boston, of course) merely remarked: "That torpedo went through our bow like Charley O'Rourke went through Tennessee."

Five Champs Back

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Five champions will defend their titles here Saturday night in the Metropolitan A. A. U. senior indoor track championships. They are: Eddie Conwell in the 60-yard dash; Jim Herbert, 600-yard; Jim Rafferty, mile; Harold Mayes, broad jump; and Bernie Mayer, shotput. Other leading entries include Ensign Ollie Hunter in the two-mile and Bill Hulse in the mile.

Trudel Pressing A. L. Leaders In Race for Points

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—Although Tom Burlington of Cleveland and Wally Kilrea of Hershey share the American Hockey League's individual scoring honors today, their grip gradually is weakening under Lou Trudel's pressure.

Trudel, Cleveland ace, has been the "hottest" scorer in the loop during the past three weeks. He has collected 20 points in a sizzling scoring spree for a total of 43. Burlington and Kilrea, who kept pace with each other during the past seven days, each tallying five points, lead with 45.

An Indianapolis trio of Vic Lynn, 53 minutes, including one major; Gordon Sherritt, 51 minutes, including three majors, and Jerry Olinski, 39 minutes, monopolize top "bad men" posts.

The leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	17	28	45
Kilrea, Hershey	15	30	45
Trudel, Cleveland	17	26	43
Gauthier, Hershey	23	19	42
Thomson, Indianapolis	11	27	38
Cunningham, Cleveland	15	22	37
Bartholome, Cleveland	13	21	34
Hunt, Buffalo	12	19	31
Hergert, Hershey	10	20	30
Klein, Buffalo	14	15	29
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	13	16	29

Schoolboy Rowe Heads for Navy

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18 (AP)—Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe of the Philadelphia Phillies has passed his pre-induction physical examination and has been assigned to the Navy.

The veteran major league pitcher stood the examination Saturday at El Dorado, Ark., his home in off seasons. When he will report for duty was not announced. Rowe, married and the father of two children, joined Beaumont of the Texas League in 1932 and later starred with Detroit.

Braves Drop Pair

The Boston Braves today announced that pitchers Manny Salvo and Dave Odom had been released to the Indianapolis club of the American Association. Odom was sold outright, while Salvo goes as part of the deal which brings catcher Stew Hofferth to the Hub.

Entry Blanks Out

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Entry blanks were mailed out today for the annual I. C. 4-A indoor track and field championships to be held at Madison Square Garden March 4.

Greasy Neale, coach of the Steagles, is the only man who played in a World Series (1919) and coached a football team (W. & J.) to the Rose Bowl.

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ENGLAND

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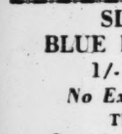
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

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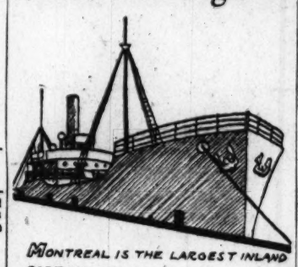
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In Lighter Vein

Deep and Dark Secret

From the New Yorker comes the story of a Providence lady who had rather an exciting call the other day—Long Distance wanting to know if she would accept a collect call from Miami. "We're not allowed to tell you who is calling," the operator said. "It's a military secret." Being a shrewd guesser, the lady accepted the call, and sure enough, it was her son, who is in the Navy. His first words were, "Hello, Mother, this is George. I can't tell you where I am—military secret."

Favored One

Daughter: "Bill writes that his Corporal thinks a lot of him."

Mother: "How is that, dear?"

"He says the Corporal won't let anyone else peel the potatoes."

The Critics

"Where did Mabel get that awful hat?"

"She won't tell. I think it's a millinery secret."—Pathfinder.

Daily Anecdote

The Last Straw

There was a gentle charm and quaintness in the manner of the poet Whittier, even in those rare instances when he was disturbed by so-called friends.

One day a man who professed to be an ardent admirer of the poet's works invaded the quiet of Whittier's study and talked incessantly for over an hour.

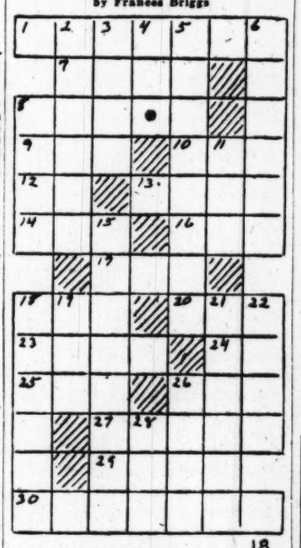
In his characteristically quiet and uncomplaining manner the poet later related the incident to a friend.

"Weren't you provoked?" asked the friend.

"Oh, no," replied Whittier, "but I wish he had not persisted in calling me 'Whitaker' throughout the interview."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is name of the Dutch crown princess?
7—Short informal letter is what?
8—Little Black Sambo gave his beautiful green umbrella to what creature?
9—Frozen water.
10—What bird is noted for prominence of its eyes?
12—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
13—The patella is located in what part of body?
14—Australian bird.
16—What are three-toed sloths?
17—T-shaped.
18—Bustle.
20—What is the definite article?
23—Three cords wound together form what?
24—Upon.
25—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
26—How many acts in Donizetti's "L'Elisir D'Amore"?
27—Who is one of eponymic rivals in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
29—What is first name of author of "Present Indicative," an autobiography?
30—What was James Lowell's middle name?

Down
2—What is a thing unique in its kind?
3—Theater giall is what?
4—Noun suffix.
5—What do you call one who operates an airship or balloon?
6—What are used in making a brown Betty?
8—The term "elapse" is used chiefly in reference to what?
11—What river of China flows to Hwang Ho?
15—Who are the people of whom Sir Thomas More wrote?
18—What United States President served between administrations of Garfield and Cleveland?
19—Darbeatle.
21—What is a city of southeastern Michigan?
22—Who was Seth's son?
28—What might have a "false ring"?
28—What variety of lettuce is named after an island?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

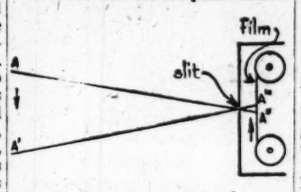
How a Strip Camera Eliminates the Making Of Mosaics From Separate Aerial Views?

A recent quiz program included the question: "What American war flyers, known popularly as 'focus cats,' are under standing orders to turn tail and run when enemy combat planes approach?" The answer is the photographic reconnaissance planes which are unarmed and whose pictures may well be of vital importance.

The conventional way to photograph, say, a strip of beach from the air used to be to take separate pictures of consecutive segments and then match up the series of pictures into a continuous whole after they were printed. It is now possible, however, to obtain the whole area to be photographed on a single strip of film.

The strip camera is the invention of F. T. Sonne, of the Chicago Aerial Survey Company. The principle it employs is simple. The unexposed film is drawn past a narrow, shutterless slit. The film moves at the same speed as the image of the territory to be photographed passes in front of the lens.

The reconnaissance plane makes



While a point on the territory to be photographed appears to move from A to A', the strip of film behind the slit moves from A' to A".

a preliminary survey of the area from a great height, then makes a fast run over the specific strip to be photographed at an altitude of about 100 feet, with the slit open and the film moving past, thus exposing the film. This new, low-level photography has several military advantages.

Flying so close to the ground, the plane is below the effective range of anti-aircraft fire. Moreover, at speeds in the neighborhood of 300 miles an hour, the ground gunner doesn't have time to aim his weapon for a direct hit before the plane is gone. Photographs taken of crowds show that the people hadn't yet had time to look up to see their danger before the film was exposed.

Another advantage of photographing from such a low altitude is that there is sufficient light to make it possible to use color film in the relatively "slow" strip camera.

The strip film can be printed with amazing rapidity in the new "strip printer," also invented by Mr. Sonne. It has been reported that a 200-foot roll of film from the strip camera can be developed and printed with 15 minutes of the time it reaches the base laboratory.

—W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Only One of Its Kind?

This eight-sail windmill is believed to be the only one now in use in the world. It's situated at Heckington, Lincolnshire, and is used for grinding corn.

Brevities

The small fry set, keeping up with the times, are now asking their teachers to freeze their best marks and avoid the necessity for report cards.

London reports American troops crossing the Atlantic in such crowds that they are "strap-hanging." Thus to the starkness of war is added the grimmer side of peace.—Detroit News.

King Victor Emmanuel has somehow succeeded in bringing a spirit of unity to his unhappy country. Six important political parties have joined in declaring that he must abdicate.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pupils Help Out

Beverly Hills, Calif.

The pupils of many schools in Southern California have happy memories of the good fun they had in providing pleasure for others, around the holiday time.

The Cub Scouts of one school secured and repaired over 100 toys for distribution at a distant school, bringing joy and happiness to many children less fortunate than themselves, while the rest of the students were busy collecting 500 used garments, which were delivered to another school in a remote district far from the metropolitan area.

"Patch-Up Squad"

Philadelphia

Tailors, cleaners, and dyers have joined the campaign for used clothing for Russia by agreeing to turn in all garments unclaimed after two years. Twenty-five tailors have formed a "patch-up squad" and will repair damaged clothing free.—Associated Press.

A Verse for Today . . .

Yea, in the way of thy judgments, O LORD, have we waited for thee; the desire of our soul is to thy name, and to the remembrance of thee.—ISA. 26:8

NEWS ITEM— $14,000,000,000 FOURTH WAR LOAN DRIVE STARTS
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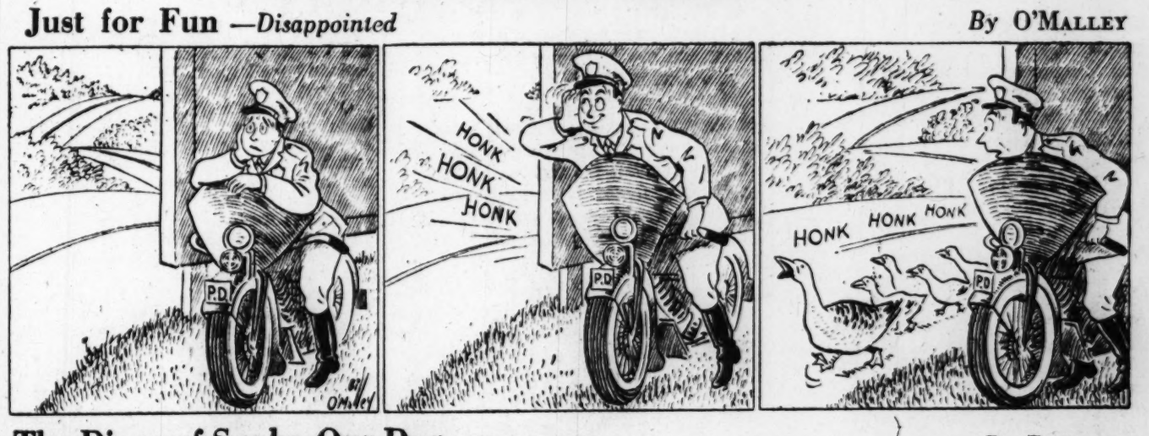
Just for Fun —*Disappointed*

By O'MALLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*You and Me*

By RODGERS

"It's too bad the butcher isn't going to be home long enough to open up his shop," ol' Pete remarked today.
"Well, it was mighty nice to see him anyway," I waggged.
"It certainly was, ol' Pete agreed. "Why, if he never gave us another bone—he's given us plenty!"
"Don't mention all the bones he's given us—the very thought of them makes my mouth water," I said.
Rodger
"You and me bottle," signed Peter

The Adventures of Waddles —*An Established Bridgehead*

By THE HAGERS

"We're nearing Gusbu Bumsa, mate, And Captain Bill we'll liberate.
We'll sneak into this little cove And wait till nightfall in a grove."
"But where's the Nancy Jane?" I cried. "She's on the island's leeward side.
The Pelicans are very wise, So we must take them by surprise."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Can This Be "Diplomacy"?

Just a rugged Russian way of saying, "Hands off the Polish border settlement." Is that the true explanation of the latest Pravda mystery? Is that why a report that British officials have been negotiating for a "separate peace" could be published by a semi-official organ of the Russian Government?

The story itself is a strange one. It appeared on the back page of Pravda under a heading "Rumors From Cairo," and purported to describe a secret meeting in a seacoast city of the "Pyrenees peninsula." Queerly enough, the Cairo correspondent attributed his information, not to Spain or France, but Greek and Yugoslav sources. British authorities do not believe it was ever cleared by the Cairo censorship.

So much for the story. That it came out in the midst of public and private negotiations over a Polish-Russian border settlement may not be without significance. Moscow had opened the discussion by proposing the Curzon Line as a basis. The Polish Government in London asked for British-American mediation. Then the Soviet semi-officially rejected the Poles' response, saying they had not accepted the Curzon Line and declaring Russia could not negotiate with a Government with which it had no relations.

Two days before the Pravda story appeared Secretary Hull (probably with British concurrence) had offered America's good offices for Polish-Soviet negotiations. This publicly was the state of affairs when Moscow exploded the story that Britain is violating its solemn pledge not to make a separate peace. Between Allies that is bad manners, to say the least. Is it a calculated warning to London and Washington to give no support to the Poles? Or to encourage a change in the Polish government? It could be.

If so, British and American officials will not cease their efforts to obtain a Polish-Russian settlement. But public opinion, particularly in the United States, must also meet this typical test of America's ability to organize peace. For here is a ripe, juicy morsel for those elements which seek to sow suspicion of Britain and to encourage annoyance with Russia.

The Germans undoubtedly are putting out peace feelers of all kinds. Representatives of Allied countries may be assaying the bids, officially or unofficially. But not for a *separate* peace. Neither national honor nor public opinion would permit Britain to run out on her allies. To Britons the Pravda story just doesn't make sense—except as an inscrutable Russian idea of diplomacy. It should not to Americans.

And even the rudeness should not lessen public determination to press on steadily with concerted action to win the war and the peace. The sheriff's posse which has brought the Axis outlaws to bay cannot be kept from finishing the job merely because two members have an argument over a line fence or because some of them lack polite diplomatic manners.

Why Not Women?

In a war like this, when women are being accepted as workers in every field of effort and are proving their abilities right and left, it is difficult to understand why no women are being trained for service in Allied Military Government.

AMG is as yet a man's world. But members of examining boards who have questioned applicants for the Women's Army Corps, for instance, have observed that many young women are available who have had good and thorough training in the social services. Why are not some of these women being directed into the schools preparing for service in AMG?

AMG is faced with problems of housing, feeding, child care, schooling, and public health. In all these fields women are not only especially suited to do a good job, but they have been doing a good job at them in the United States for a long time now.

Prejudice against sending American women overseas in time of war has been in a measure reduced. The WAC will doubtless follow the invasion forces, to man telephone switchboards and staff the offices of headquarters detachments. There is talk, too, of permitting women to run the typewriters of AMG on occasion. But, so far, women are being entirely omitted from the administrative ranks. It is hard to see why AMG should not have the benefit of woman's insight and alertness.

Volumes of Promise

There's a war to get on with, but we can find time for homework lessons in required reading. The mail-order catalogues appeared on schedule; the Old Farmer's Almanac gave its usual months-ahead weather predictions with comforting assurance and safe-margin leeway. Now the seed catalogues are appearing and the long evenings can be devoted to serious study. For Uncle Sam, while pleased with 1943's Victory Gardens, is asking for bigger and better ones this year.

The pictures in a seed catalogue are a major part of its value. A man may smile as he looks at the gorgeous glory of symmetrical ears of golden corn, the cool deliciousness of long, green cucumbers, the royal red of smooth, tapering carrots, and the scarlet beauty of luscious, plump tomatoes. And the paintings of complete gardens! Never a weed, all rows perfectly spaced, the soil soft and brown with no rocks, and all plants bearing tremendous crops.

But that's an integral—and expected—part of seed catalogues. The banner of perfection is a goal that stirs men's minds. Who would thrill to a catalogue that prosaically and accurately portrayed one's garden last season? It wasn't a bad garden. It's merely that 1944 is another year. Gardening is a way of living. And he who gardens is entitled to his dreams. Seed catalogues are partly the stuff that dreams are made of; the other part, this year, is a determination to make the garden more fruitful than ever before.

No Doubt About Its Cost

Questions multiply as to the eventual cost of the great new social insurances again proposed in the annual report of the Social Security Board. A pay-roll tax of 12 per cent, divided 6 per cent on employer and 6 per cent on the employee, is again named, with the qualification that it would be sufficient for the next ten years. Skeptical authorities indicate the ultimate expense would be nearer the equivalent of a pay-roll tax of 18 per cent or more.

As for the merits of compulsory sickness insurance, the experience of many years with the system abroad indicates it would by no means produce in the United States up to its face value. Health is a non-insurable risk. What is proposed is compulsory insurance to meet part of the out-of-pocket cost of medical care of sickness. Lloyd George labelled the British scheme "health insurance" to sell it politically.

There is no reason to believe that the health of the people of the United States would be to any appreciable degree improved by sickness insurance. Neither Germany, where the system originated, nor England got health improvement from their sickness insurance schemes, according to American medical authorities.

The Government has no evidence that the services proposed would improve upon or even equal existing medical care of the sick even for those willing to avail themselves of it. The cost, as analyzed by critical medical experts, would prove much greater and probably twice as much as at present.

High taxation to pay for the war will, of course, continue for years. In addition, the pay-roll taxes for the social insurance now in force—old age and unemployment—will inevitably increase. The present tax for old-age insurance of 1 per cent on employer and employee is scheduled in the law to go to 3 per cent each in 1949. The Senate cannot indefinitely postpone any increase. Many employers are also now paying another 3 per cent for unemployment insurance.

For many years, and until the old-age system came to maturity, sickness insurance would be the most expensive of the social insurances. The compulsory disability and hospital insurance also urged by the Social Security Board would add further substantial pay-roll taxes. At this gait, the country would approach, and with the war taxes probably pass, the levy placed on the worker in pre-war Germany. There the workingman drew only 75 per cent of his wages in cash. The other 25 per cent was taken by Government in social insurance contributions, taxes, etc.

If the health of the people of the United States would be greatly improved, it would be worth while to consider the cost, no matter how great. But when the possible betterments are appraised by medical leaders as so small as to be dubious, why give another high boost to taxes, besides venturing into fundamental change in the social structure?

Revised Version

Council of Empire

The Wide Horizon

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

It is characteristic of Australian Prime Minister John Curtin that, at the height of a political domestic upheaval, he should suddenly lift his thought into the higher realms of Empire and international affairs. He did so in the midst of the August election campaign which swept him and his party back to Canberra with an overwhelming majority. Forgetting the election—or, perhaps, shrewdly seizing the opportunity to demonstrate that his vision was wider than that of his opponents—he devoted an address to the future of the Empire and, in reflective manner, outlined his views on the governance of the British Commonwealth. He broke no very new ground but, coming from the man whom the people have since confirmed in the Prime Ministership, his comment takes on an authority which entitles it to attention.

How are the common affairs of the British people to be managed after the war? How is the preservation of local autonomy to be reconciled with effective consultation and quick action in matters of Imperial concern? How can there be avoided a recurrence of the dangers from which, after much loss and some bitterness, the Empire is now emerging? These are the questions people are posing.

* * *

Mr. Curtin's broad answer, contained in the address to which I have referred, is that there should be set up a supreme Empire body to govern the entire British Empire after the war. He declared his belief that Britain cannot manage an Empire on the basis of a Government sitting in London. There must be a supreme Empire body with executive powers; or, if this is not practicable, there must be a consultative body with facilities for frequent meetings, constant communication and speedy decision. "I believe," said Mr. Curtin, "that some Imperial authority must be evoked so that the British Commonwealth of Nations will have, if not an executive body, at least a standing consultative body with all the facilities for communication and meeting."

There is no doubt that there is growing support in Australia for the view that the Empire Dominions must in future be in closer touch with Whitehall and Downing Street, and must be able to express their views before, instead of after, the event. The Dominions have always rallied to the side of Britain in her time of need—anything else is unthinkable—but as one writer in Britain has put it, "the final purpose and justification of the British Commonwealth is not to win wars, but to prevent them from breaking out."

An Empire Cabinet vested with full powers may not yet be practicable; with transport and communication being improved rapidly to the stage at which it may almost be possible for a leader to be in two places at once, some of the arguments against it are losing their force. But if derogation of sovereignty is the price of an Empire executive, the Dominions can scarcely be expected to favor the creation of such an executive. Certain post-war problems may, of course, call for such a sacrifice of Dominion individuality, but at the moment it seems much more likely that emphasis will be laid on the need for more frequent, and more comprehensive, Imperial conferences. Mr. Curtin himself will probably push for reform in this direction.

* * *

Wartime necessities have demonstrated that, if the partners are willing, it is possible for them to have frequent conferences at short notice to insure uniformity of action. President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill have annihilated space as and when the need for firsthand discussion has arisen. Is there any reason why leaders within the Dominions should not follow the same plan to insure firsthand consultation to iron out problems inseparable from the maintenance of such a widespread Empire? There are excellent reasons for so doing, especially if these councils of Empire are held in Canberra, Ottawa, Cape Town, or London, according to the needs of the moment and the convenience of those concerned. There need be no abrogation of sovereignty; rather would these conferences provide the means for hammering out solutions of Empire problems to the satisfaction of all and thus continue the "one voice," in peace as in war.

The Story of Lend-Lease

The Bookshelf

How the United States has been able to become the arsenal of the United Nations and still maintain the processes of democracy is strikingly recalled by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., in LEND-LEASE, WEAPON FOR VICTORY (New York: Macmillan. $3).

Often it seems to impatient Americans that their Government moves slowly, especially when Congress is concerned. At no time in the Nation's history was this truer than during the 1941 debate on HR 1776, the lend-lease bill. It is encouraging, therefore, when a man like Mr. Stettinius, who was personally and vitally concerned in the impasse, sees in hindsight that the democratic way is best after all.

Admittedly irked once at the slowness with which the United States forsook neutrality and agreed to become the arsenal of democracy, Mr. Stettinius sees now that the "whole American people were thinking out loud" and unity was being born.

* * *

Recalling how opposition from such men as Herbert Hoover delayed lend-lease, Mr. Stettinius sagely observes, "This is not the method by which a dictator builds an army for aggression. But it is the method by which the people of a freedom-loving nation unite behind their leaders to defend themselves against dictators and eventually to create the overwhelming power necessary to crush them."

How this power was translated into airplanes, guns, trucks, food and other globe-encircling implements of lend-lease while he was administrator is the story Mr. Stettinius tells in detail.

He discusses fully and frankly how close some of the Allies were to the edge when lend-lease came to the rescue. At one point, he says, China was down to three planes that could fly over the mountains from India to China after Burma was captured. He reveals that many men in Washington thought Russia could not hold out. Harry Hopkins, he says, was "far out in front" in sizing up the course of events on the Russian front, but it was only after Washington was sure that Russia was not going to fall that it was willing freely to offer aid to the Soviet.

Mr. Stettinius's observations about the Russians are intimate. "When a conference begins," he says, "they get right down to business and quickly show themselves to be tough-minded. Often they are reserved at first, but give them plain, honest, hard-headed talk and they will return the favor."

* * *

Mr. Stettinius's book will be invaluable to historians and to many of us to whom the early war period now seems like a nightmare. He explains the two-way aspects of "reverse lend-lease" in detail and other phases of the novel device which President Roosevelt described as a garden hose used to put out a neighbor's burning house.

In addition to relieving the troublesome problems of postwar debts, lend-lease, Mr. Stettinius believes, has taught the nations of the world a lesson valuable for peace.

"Lend-lease operations, as we know them now," he says, "will some day draw to a close, but we know already that the principle of mutual aid in mutual self-interest that is embodied in the Lend-Lease Act must live on." M. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Whisky No Cure

The legend that whisky is a cure for influenza was spiked in the Commons by a medical-minded member of the House.

Dr. W. S. Russell, Laborite, challenged the theory after another member had asked the Government to allocate more grain for distilling "in view of whisky's curative effect on influenza."

"Whisky," Russell said, "has no curative effect on influenza except in the imaginations of those who drink it."—*A United Press dispatch from London.*

What Is Behind the Pravda Report?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Except as a phase in the tortuous path of Russian diplomacy in connection with the Polish border question, it is hard for observers here to explain the dispatch in the Moscow Pravda charging that "two leading British personalities" recently conferred secretly with German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop regarding terms of a "separate peace with Germany."

Authoritative British sources, both in London and Washington, of course, promptly denied the story. American observers compared the situation with the incident involving Wendell Willkie. Mr. Willkie, it is recalled, wrote an article about Russia for the New York Times distinctly friendly in tone. The article was sent in toto to Moscow. To the amazement of readers, it provoked a reply from a Russian journalist in Pravda assailing Willkie, and apparently indicating that Russia intended to solve the Polish and similar boundary disputes on its own terms.

The explanation generally accepted here is that Mr. Willkie's piece was used simply as a peg for the larger Pravda-Moscow warning to Americans about Poland. Since Russian newspapers are Government-run, an article in Pravda cannot help but have the status of an official pronouncement. Now comes the weird charge against Britain.

The explanation that Russia is merely bringing pressure upon Britain by this similar charge, to make sure that it keeps its hands off the Polish dispute, is not very reassuring. It seems to show a profound lack of understanding of Anglo-American mentality, which has been revealed in earlier Soviet relations with the outside world.

Whatever Pravda journalists are permitted to report, Great Britain and America are going through with the primary task of defeating Germany. This is evidently true also, whatever course Russia takes in regard to Poland. But the fact remains that Russia may be on the verge of making a decision, as unfortunate if not in the long run as disastrous, as two other decisions which the Soviet Government has made in the past.

These two past mistakes are outlined in the brilliant chapter on the Russian revolution, by the British left-wing publicist, Harold J. Laski, in his book, "Reflections on the Revolution of Our Time." Mr. Laski writes with sympathy, and occasionally with enthusiasm, about the economic and human achievements of the Soviets. No one who has watched the drive of Russian armies can fail to share the feeling. But Mr. Laski believes Moscow has made two disastrous decisions since 1917.

The first was the decision of Lenin to split the working-class forces of the world by founding the Communist International (now abandoned) and with it national Communist Parties. This move gave to each Communist Party the pattern of rigid orthodoxy rarely acquainted with the realities of human nature, and working for an abstract proletarianism which made small allowance for local cultures and conditions. An extremist group was set up, "convinced of its possession of eternal truth and certain that all its enemies or critics were wrong." The result was to split the world's working class and produce monumental confusion. In Germany, Communists declared they preferred their prospects under Hitler to those under the Weimar Republic. But for this working-class split, it is doubtful if Hitler could have come to power at all.

In the same way, the second disastrous Moscow mistake was to write off World War II at first as an "imperialist war," thereby making Communists everywhere the exponents of a revolutionary defeatism. Moscow, for understandable reasons, feared Germany and wanted peace, but it cloaked its policy of neutrality in "elaborate and unedifying casuistry," according to Professor Laski, which redounded to Hitler's aid, until Germany felt strong enough to attack Russia. Then it was an imperialist war no longer.

Will Moscow make a third tragic mistake? The Polish border issue raises the question. Postwar peace hinges on United Nations' collaboration. Many observers feel Moscow's proposal for Polish border settlement in connection with the Curzon line is essentially reasonable. But the deeper point at issue is whether this settlement shall be enforced by Moscow as a one-sided enactment, with brusque and bullying concomitants, or reached by multilateral agreement. Only the latter way points to permanent peace.

A Truce to Politics

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Is it altogether too much to hope that the flurry of presidential politics with which 1944 began shall not be kept up?

It would be a wonderful thing, now that the dates and place for the party conventions have been set, and the President has issued his opening message to Congress, if politics could be put on a nice inaccessible shelf until about June 1.

Unfortunately, this hope cannot be achieved entirely. President Roosevelt is now deep in politics, Congress is just as heavily involved, the labor unions and farm groups are resentful and active, even the New Deal majority on the Supreme Court has split.

Of course, events that are soon to be expected in Europe will have a profound effect on the situation. When the invasion comes, there will be a lot besides politics for Americans to think and work about. There will be sacrifice, and even exhilaration, combined in such measure as undoubtedly to affect us all profoundly. Even Congress may feel it!

Continuance of the political maneuvers of early 1944 could have nothing but a harmful effect on national unity. We cannot afford hate and smear campaigns. We need, rather, to realize the things upon which we all agree, and to concentrate our energies upon them. There must be a truce to the extremes, at least, of political warfare.

Partisan motivation comes with a particularly ill grace from the Chief Executive. The President should lean over backward as leader of all the people. He is under an obligation different from that of mere party officials and private citizens. He is, of course, under constant attack and many old hates pour at him continually. But the answer is not for the Chief Executive, on the eve of the most gigantic and problematical military adventure in our history, to descend into the party arena himself.

At the right time and place, the Nation should hear the President's plans for postwar development, for treatment of returning service men, for stabilizing the national economy. But for Mr. Roosevelt to deliver speeches deliberately angled to attract the soldier-vote merely serves to make it less likely that the service men will get the chance to vote at all.

Republican votes in Congress against measures of palpable merit, which should have non-partisan consideration, are equally reprehensible. And the present battle-royal between the pro- and anti-Willkie forces within Republican forces is severely damaging what chances remain here for two-party government.

Perhaps the present cleavage within the Republican Party was inevitable. But it will be difficult to bridge. If Mr. Willkie is the nominee, based on his popular strength, there will be many G. O. P. wheel-horses who will sit out this campaign. And if an anti-Willkie candidate is named, there is no telling what Mr. Willkie will do.

One great need is to convince our Allies, especially Britain, Russia, and China, that political divisions are not seriously weakening our war effort. Naturally, the people of these nations believe President Roosevelt to symbolize co-operative American policy. They cannot forget he is responsible for lend-lease, perhaps the greatest single political, economic, and military strategem of this war, and that many of his opponents are isolationists.

Yet our Allies must learn that the United States acts, not because of the abilities and leadership of one man, but in response to the basic needs of the situation. We cannot pretend that it makes no difference who is President, but we can say that the American nation has acted in the past and will act in the future in response to fundamental forces. We will do what has to be done, even if we have to do it with the handicap of a lagging President. There is a force moving policies far greater than the individual instruments. This observation is not meant to be transcendental, but refers to the logic of events.

The important thing is that Americans—not just one American—should understand the necessities of our world position. Insofar as the people grasp these needs, there is nothing to fear. That educative process, rather than any political campaign, should continue unabatedly.

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